CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28806—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
P.&O. ROHILLA	3511	700	J. E. Jephson	29th July.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Welchell	5th Augt.
P.&O. GANGES	4276	800	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th ,,
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th ,,
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Welchell	2nd Sept.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th ,,
				Saturday.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Welchell	1st Oct.
P.&O. CATHAY	2985	500	A Symons	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th ,,
P.&O. THAMES	4113	500	W. J. Seaton	22nd ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Welchell	29th ,,
P.&O. VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,

The steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

(P) These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only small packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

July 28th. September 8th. October 20th.
August 11th. ,, 22nd. November 3rd.
,, 25th. October 6th. ,, 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Walluschnigg.	3,200	500	1st Augt.
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
TRIESTE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23rd, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3357	W. S. Young	27th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued 1st and Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, the St. C NOTES, &c., bought and sup plied.

CURRENT AC BRING'S kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balan not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS re Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, P CND PENSIONS collected and every description of F g and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 3rd August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

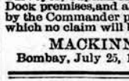
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 31st July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 28th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.,

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	3312	About 4th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1892.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "AFGHAN" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 25, 1892. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S LEATHER PRESERVER,
BLACK AND BROWN.

SUITABLE for Harness, Boots, and all kinds of Leather Goods. Cleans and preserves them from the deleterious effects of the Monsoon.

In Bottles, Cash Re. 1; Credit, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCING ON
MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST,
And continuing throughout the Month.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE ESTABLISHMENT
WILL BE CLOSED
ON SATURDAY, JULY 30TH,
To complete the special preparations necessary.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links. Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE WATERPROOFS MADE.

H. & Co.'S VENTILATED CAPE COATS, FROM Rs. 16-10.

"The 1892" REGULATION CLOAK—BEST QUALITY.

"ALL SEAMS SEWN."

FROM Rs. 29-12.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

FISHING TACKLE.

OUR Stock of FISHING TACKLE has lately been replenished and extended, and we can supply every requisite and material necessary for an Angler in India:

FISHING RODS.
WINCHES, BRONZED AND BRASS.
PLAITED SILK LINES.
WATERPROOF BRAIDED LINES.
GUT CASTING LINES.
ARTIFICIAL MINNOWS AND BAITS.
MOUNTED TACKLE.
MOUNTED TRACES.
FISH HOOKS.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES.
SALMON Do.
FISHING BASKETS.
FLOATS.
FLY BOOKS.
LANDING NETS.

Shot Silk, Swivels, Gut, Gimp Rings, Copper Wire for binding, and every material for Angler's use.

ALSO

"The Rod in India and Tank Angling in India," by H. S. Thomas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HEALTH TO ALL.

Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you Ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gases in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets containing treatment of Diseases Free. Specific cure for Consumption, Malaria, Fevers, Catarrh, Rheumatism and Measles.

TESTIMONIAL.

Bombay High Court, 25th January 1892.

This is to certify I have used for some time your Radam's Microbe Killer, and it has done me and my family immences good. Our health is now good, as it keeps off Fever and all other diseases. F. H. DEBRITO,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits of Her Majesty's Higa Court of Bombay.

AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SEQUAH'S OIL. CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.
An outward application for Strains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c.
INSTANT RELIEF is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer.

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12	,, 5 Medium	4 0
		,, 4 Large	4 12
		,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE.
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

THE FOLLOWING PIANOFORTES that have been out on hire from time to time, and Instruments that have been taken in exchange, are offered at clearance prices. We have classified all of them as Second-Hand, but the majority are

INTRINSICALLY NEW.

	Rs.
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by HERBERT, will make a splendid Practice Piano, worth Rs. 500	375
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by DORNER, well up to tone, and is worth Rs. 700	575
BOUDOIR GRAND, by SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, full toned, and perfect, practically new. Original price Rs. 1,550	900
GRAND COTTAGE, by MARCKS and Co., very full toned, stands well in tune for a very long period. Original price Rs. 750	550
GRAND, by BROADWOOD. This instrument is old, but has been renovated, and therefore has many years of life yet	450
GRAND, by BROADWOOD, thoroughly renovated, will stand a lot of playing on, and would answer the purpose of a School	375

Any of the above PIANOS may be had on the Hire Purchase System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a facsimile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 ,, ,, ,,	5 0	12 ,, ,,	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention.....Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention.....Rs. 2 0

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

ASK FOR LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
As there are several worthless imitations under various fictitious names being forced upon the public.
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.
Special Terms to large Buyers. Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies,
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains is the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:—ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keepers. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)
Under the kind Patronage of Mrs. F. YORKE SMITH, President of the Ladies' Committee.
THIS EVENING, JULY 28TH, 1892, at 9 p.m. punctually,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo..." Valse" ..... B. Godard.
Miss E. COUNSELL.
Song ..... " Sunshine and Rain" ..... J. Blumenthal.
Miss WALLER.
Song ..... " Come into the Garden, Maud" ..... Balfe.
Mr. F. W. J. VINING.
Song ..... " Cleopatra" ..... Henry Grey.
Miss. R. G. SNELL.
Song ..... " Speed on my Bark, Sped on" ..... Henry Leslie.
Mr. F. W. EICKE.
Song ..... " A Summer Shower" ..... Theo Marzials.
Miss HILL.
Song ..... " The Outlaw" ..... E. J. Loder.
Mr. R. JEFFRYS.
Song ..... " Close to the Threshold" .. Henry Parker.
Mrs. FARLOW.

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo..." Valse Allemagne" ..... Rubenstein.
Mr. F. W. J. VINING.
Song ..... " The Devoted Apple" ..... J. Roeckel.
Mrs. R. G. SNELL.
Song ..... " Will-o-the-Wisp" ..... J. W. Cherry.
Mr. F. W. EICKE.
Song ..... " The Crescent and the Cross" ..... Ciro Pinsuti.
Mrs. FARLOW.
Pianoforte Solo..." Scherzo Brilliant" ..... Wollenhauft.
Miss E. COUNSELL.
Song ....
Miss CARPENTER.
Song ..... " True till Death" ..... H. Scott Gatty.
Mr. R. WOOD.
Song ..... " By the Fountain" ..... Stephen Adams,
Miss WALLER.
Song ..... " The Postilion" ..... J. L. Molloy.
Mr. R. JEFFRYS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets (One Rupee each) to be obtained from the HEAD MISTRESS, Indo-British Girls' School, also from Laidlaw and Whiteaway, Rampart Row. Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of

Rs.	25	0	0	per Share of Rs.	500	0	0 Paid up
Rs.	12	8	0	" "	250	0	0 "
Rs.	6	4	0	" "	125	0	0 "
Rs.	3	2	0	" "	62	8	0 "
Rs.	1	9	0	" "	31	4	0 "

free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 30th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 27, 1892. Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share, free of Income-Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 30th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 27, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 30th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 27, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, on the old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 30th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 27, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, or Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 30th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 27, 1892. Agents.

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1892.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1893, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 10th August, 1892, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.
Bombay, 26th July, 1892.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED EVERY MAIL FOR CIRCULATION.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR BOOKS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

SUBSCRIBERS in BOMBAY and its SUBURBS, exchanging Books at the Library, are entitled to any Book in Circulation.

	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
One Volume	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 6	Rs. 10 8
Two Volumes	" 5 4	" 9	" 15 12
Four "	" 7 0	" 12	" 21 0
Six "	" 10 8	" 18	" 31 8

The Regulations allow of only one exchange a day on each subscription.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BEGIN ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

LIST of NEW BOOKS received on the 27th July for CIRCULATION:—

	Rs.	a.
Cavalier's Ladye; by Constance MacEwan	2	4
Cromwell's Letters and Speeches; by Thomas Carlyle (Minerva Library)	1	4
Chamber's Journal for July 1892		
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage: A Romance; by Lord Byron	1	4
English Trade and Finance; by W. A. S Hewins, B. A.	1	10
Firm of Girdlestone; by A. Conan Doyle	2	4
Italian Travel, Sketches, etc; by Heinrich Heine, translated by E. A. Sharp	1	0
Sand of the Almighty Dollar; by H. Panmure Gordon	6	10
Myra's Cookery Book; new, enlarged, and revised edition; by Mrs. M. Beeton	1	10
Master of the Magicians; by E. S. Phelps and Herbert Ward	2	4
Martin Chuzzlewit; by Charles Dickens	2	4
Maulahka: A Story of West and East, by R. Kipling and W. Balestier	3	12
Power of an Eye; by Mrs. F. St. Clair Grimwood	0	10
Speeches and Public Addresses of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., edited by A. W. Hutton, M. A., and H. J. Cohen, M. A.	7	14
Savage Queen; by Hume Nisbet	1	4
Slender Clue: A Detective Story by the Author of "Shadowed by Three"	1	4
Temple Bar for July 1892.		
Volcanoes, Past and Present; by E. Hull, M. A., L. L. D., F. R. S. (Contemporary Science Series.)	2	4
Whom God hath Joined; by Fergus Hume	1	10

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON AND MR. G. R. JOHNSTON beg to announce that a

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN ON

TUESDAY, THE 2ND AUGUST, AT 5-45 P. M.

The proceeds of which will be shared between the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION AND THE FOUNDLING.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen are kindly assisting:—

MISS SCHMUCK. HERR SCHMUCK.
MISS TUDBALL, MR. BASIL SCOTT.
MISS WALLER DR. H. P. YELD.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON.

Reserved Seats (obtainable from MESSRS. SOUNDY and Co.) Rs. 2. Admission Rs. 1.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN MACNEIL," arrived from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1892. Agents.

TO BE LET, an Airy BUNGALOW, near the Victoria Terminus, lately in the occupation of the Resident-Surgeon of the European General Hospital. For Rent and other Particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Airy RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 130. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, furnished for three months. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... " 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned has made Arrangement always to keep in his Stock Genuine *** BRANDY of Messrs. COMANDON and Co. of Jarnac Cognac, which is of excellent quality and flavour. The Label is Registered at the Stationers' Hall, London. The Selling Price of this Brand is purposely kept moderate to give satisfaction to Buyers who are at liberty to return the Cases if the quality is not approved. Apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Opposite Crawford Market.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESday, the 7th day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of the Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 gos ontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 25 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 31st inst. at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

MRS. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.

CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

167, Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle, Bombay.
Railway Station: "Mahaluxmi." B. B. and C. I. Railway.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A., Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

MOORE & CO.'S
GREAT ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

MERGUI PEARL FISHERY.

TO BE SOLD at the Deputy Commissioner's Court House, Mergui, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Sole Right to obtaining Pearls and Pearl-Shells, otherwise called Mother-of-Pearl and Beche-de-Mere, on the banks of the Mergui Archipelago.

The banks will be sold in 5 Blocks separately or collectively to suit purchasers for 3 years commencing from 1st September, 1892.

The right to refuse any bid is expressly reserved.

Lessees will not be allowed to sub-let their leases without special sanction.

One quarter of annual amount of Purchase Money to be paid on day of Auction, and security to be given for due payment of balance in quarterly instalments.

Authorized Agents must attend sale in person. Bids by letter or telegram will not be accepted.

Further particulars to be obtained at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mergui, Lower Burma.

H. G. BATTEN,
Deputy Commissioner, Mergui.
Mergui, Deputy Commissioner's Office, the 8th July, 1892.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

ઉદલ મેસ્સાણી & Co.,
H. HUSSOOLA BHAIRADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 46 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Re. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

EXTREMELY STYLISH.

Rs. 13-8. MINIMUM WEIGHT.

NEAT STRIPES AND CHECKS, Rs. 13-8

ODOURLESS AND STORMPROOF.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

REVERSION!

ABOUT 2 months back we were compelled to advertise an INCREASE in the PRICES of all our PIANOFORTES in consequence of the prevailing unfavourable Exchange, and we particularly regretted the enhancement in the case of the

EVER POPULAR

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTES,

Which have been FAVOURITES with the INDIAN PUBLIC for the last 40 YEARS.

We now have much pleasure in announcing that as Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE have voluntarily OFFERED TO MEET US HALF-WAY in bearing the LOSS occasioned by Exchange, in consideration of the LONG and EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE accorded them by the INDIAN PUBLIC during nearly HALF A CENTURY, we are able to place their instruments AGAIN before the PUBLIC at the OLD PRICES.

CASH, RS. 780.

12 months, Hire-purchase .....Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Hire-purchase .....Rs. 38 "

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, OF STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34	"
Three "	do.	" 36	"
Five "	do.	" 40	"
Five "	Special do.	" 42	"

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes. Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s.....Fine Pale Cognac *
T. Hine & Co.'s.....Fine Pale Cognac * * *
T. Hine & Co.'s.....Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's.....Brandy * * * O P
Jules Grimmond's.....Chariot Brand.
FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 90 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co.'s ... Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s ... Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's ..... Special Blend.
FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s.....Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s.....Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's.....Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's.....Tawny Port, rich.
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 31 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's..... Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie ..... Special Cuvee.
Armande Freres'..... Cuvee Reservee.
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 64 PER DOZ.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIERS TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

OUT-STATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS.
CUSTOMS HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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THE DEMAND
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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£333,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS.. £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881.....£4,673,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886.....£5,672,011 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,035

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,800,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

53 BONUSES have been declared, and the average return in actual

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,030xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	453–
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£13½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	16 pr. ct.	nil
Silver Shares	–	–	–	–	,,

PRESS COMPANIES.

					Yearly	1,100 c
Akbar	20,	1,250	1,250	75		
Albert Gluning Co	100	500	all			45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.		980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90		20)
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.		300
Bombay Cotton Scrul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40		123
Branch City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	10		130
Colaba	600	200	all	16		135
Esas India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd		220
English Press and Manfg	400	250		130		30
Fort	325	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20		175
French	300	500	all	100		850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50		455
Hinguli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50		138½
Khangaum	240	450	450	22½		475
Mahmadpura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63		515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.		50)
Mofussil Co	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40		91
Munsur M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35		465
New Beraras	1,000	500	500	Rs. 55		237½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12		630
Prince of Wales	00	500	500			127½
Sahapathi (Bellary)	500	500	75	20		400
Suscon	300	500	500	20		50)
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25		50)
Sind	400	2,000	750	135		1,15)
Surat Woollen Mills	1,900	250	250	35		445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75		21)
Volkart	–	1,000	100	Rs. 100		245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450
Anglo-Indian	1,385	100	100	5	26
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	671	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	–	325 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	300	40	1170
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1035
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	14,000	700	700	12½	635
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,688	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	670
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills	12,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Hingungha Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	40	1060
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	845
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	6 5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	340
Khatao Mahomedjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	188
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	705
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,145
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2255
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,100	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,545
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,056	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	107
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
Madurai	500	100	100	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,200	1,000	Rs. 20	660 x
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Shamrock	1,000	1,000	1,000	,,	1,345
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	,,	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	925
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	297½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	515
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	–	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	–	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
Backbay Baths	750	50	150	7½	19
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	40
Bapty Brothers	5,000	100	100	10	95 xd
Berar Oil Mills	6,625	200	185	18	x
Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,330
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	1,095
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	1.
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	1
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Koomp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25	312
Kurrachee Landing & Shearance Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	130
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Nil.	30
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	86
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	20	12 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr.ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	9,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	–	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	30
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	21
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	50	840
Thacker & Co.	1,250	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5	
Chinas Leaf	,,	24-9	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	,,	24-6	,,
Do. do. new	,,	24-2	,,
Australia do.	,,	25	
Bombay do.	,,	25	
English Sovereigns	,,	15-13	
Do. Drazors	,,	15-11	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	108-7	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	108-10	
Carolus Dollars	,,	220	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	223	,,
5vo-Francs	,,	206	,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Evening Concert, Indo-British Institution, 9 p.m.

THE NAGPANCHMI FAIR.—The annual Hindoo Nagpanchmi Fair will be held to-day, at the New Nagpada, Belasis Road.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.—Mr. H. A. Wadya writes to us:—"Sir,—In the account of my speech at the Town Hall, which you have been good enough to publish, you make me say 'the less difficult virtues which adorn and ennoble private life,' whereas what I said was 'the more difficult virtues,' &c. The difference is important and hence my troubling you with this."

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—At a public meeting at Dapeli, under the presidency of the President of the Municipality, on Sunday last, a telegraphic message was unanimously agreed upon, and sent to the Finsbury Electors, thanking them for having elected Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. A form of address was also adopted for presentation to Mr. Dadabhai, which will shortly be sent to him.

A SERIOUS FALL.—Yesterday afternoon, Thomas Rozario, a Christian child, about four years of age, was playing on the gallery of the first floor of a house, at Dhobi Talao, when he accidently fell down on to the road from a height of about 20 feet, sustaining serious injuries, which necessitated his immediate removal to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where the child was attended to by Dr. Easdon, House-Surgeon.

A DISHONEST COOLY.—Shiva Lingoo Ookaji, residing at Camateepora, has made a report to the police, that he engaged a cooly, near the Crawford Markets, to carry a bundle, containing 232 *cholee* borders, 2 cotton *sarrees*, 2 silk handkerchiefs, and three cotton handkerchiefs, collectively valued at Rs. 260-4-6. The cooly accompanied him as far as Girgaum Road, and while the complainant was purchasing some snuff on the road, the cooly absconded with the articles.

A VAGRANT.—Inspector Hack, yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, brought up an European, named Thomas Sullivan, aged 32, a discharged soldier from the Royal Artillery, at Allahabad, on a charge of being a vagrant. The accused stated that he had recently been released from jail at Allahabad, and arrived in Bombay on the morning of the 27th instant, to be sent to England by Government. His Worship declared Sullivan a vagrant, and ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse, pending his getting a passage to England.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the House of Correction, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Kursonlal Gungadhar, a convict, admitted on the 26th October, 1891, under sentence of imprisonment for one year, passed by Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Henry W. Prescott, Assistant Apothecary of her Majesty's House of Correction, stated that the deceased when admitted into the jail, was suffering from fistula, and was kept in the convalescent yard without labour. On the 17th of December last, he was taken to the hospital suffering from a contused finger, and was discharged on the 8th of January, 1892. Two days after he was re-admitted for fistula, and was discharged on the 2nd of February last. He died yesterday morning, and he (the House Surgeon) was of opinion that death was caused from fistula. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of death from "fistula."

ALEGED ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Shapoorjee Framjee Pavri, living at Pidquet Road, appeared before Mr. F. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault, preferred against him by Mrs. Anne J. Pereira, a Native Christian. Mr. Wollinker, pleader, defended the accused. The prosecutrix stated that on the 16th ultimo she went to the accused's house to demand her clothes, which were retained by the accused, who, she alleged, refused to hand over her clothes to her, and assaulted her. When asked in cross-examination by Mr. Wollinker as to how she happened to be acquainted with the accused and under what circumstances she left her clothing at the accused's house, the prosecutrix got excited in Court, and had to be warned by the Magistrate to behave in a becoming manner. She called a witness who deposed that she was assaulted by a band-master's wife but not by the accused, who was not even present there at the time of the assault. The Magistrate discharged the accused in the absence of sufficient evidence to prove the charge against him.

A DISHONEST PASSENGER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the Chief Constable B. B. & C. I. Railway, charged Bhicoa, Bhowan, a sweeper aged 30, resident of Godhra, with the theft of a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 90, from the hand of a child, about five years of age. Jamnabai, the complainant, who is the mother of the child, was travelling in a third-class compartment from Ahmedabad. The accused joined them from one of the intermediate stations. On coming to Bandora, the complainant found one of the armlets missing from her child's hand. She at once raised an alarm, and the police sepoy searched all the passengers in that compartment, and found the armlet in the possession of the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty. He said that he had travelled by the same compartment, but did not steal the armlet, while he was asleep some one must have put it in his *dhotar*, whence it was recovered by the police sepoy. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday morning, with reference to the circumstances, attending the death of Manuel Salvador Cardoz, aged 27, a carriage-examiner, on the G. I. P. Railway, at Watee Bunder. Witul Baboo, a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway, stated that last Tuesday evening at about 5-30 o'clock, he was on duty in a passenger train, coming from Coorla. As the train approached Musjid Bunder Station, he saw the deceased walking alongside of the outer rails of the up line. The deceased had his back towards the engine. He shouted out to him, but the deceased seemed not to have heard him. The train was moving into the station at a slow speed. The deceased was knocked down by the plate of the engine, and was thrown on the platform. He was then bleeding from the head. Another fireman in the same train corroborated this statement. Dr. Easdon, House Surgeon to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, stated that when the deceased was brought to the hospital, he was in a state of collapse. He had a contused and lacerated wound about two inches in length on the upper back and right side of the head. He was admitted into the hospital, and died at about 10-30 p.m. that night. The jury recorded a verdict of death from fracture of the skull, the result of being accidentally knocked down by a railway train.

THE JAIN UNION CLUB.—A local correspondent writes:—"A meeting of the Jain Union Club was held on Saturday, in the hall of the Jain Association of India, under the presidency of Mr. Mohanlalbhai Maganbhai, when Mr. Hirachand Khushalchand delivered a lecture on "Education." The lecturer, in his opening remarks, dwelt upon the present system of education as given in schools and colleges, and said that India at present required technical education, so that her former arts and industries may be revived. He further remarked that the Jain community is very backward in learning and education. If all the Jains give good education to their children, it would assist them much in their professional duties. At present they bring up their sons in their professions without any good preliminary education, and thus the professional knowledge which they get from their parents and guardians was not systematic, and they do not profit much by it in their trade. Merchants, traders, and professional persons have to attend to their business only in the day-time while they are free at night. A majority of them pass their night-time in chatting and idleness instead of devoting to the reading of religious and scientific books, or to technical and professional studies. It is a matter of regret that in these days of civilization, thousands of rupees are spent over temporary trifles, such as processions, dinners, and other festivities, while permanent institutions, badly wanted for the welfare of the community, are quite neglected. Jain temples and other religious institutions possess thousands of rupees on account of furtherance of knowledge in the form of *gnana* fund, but they are useless there. If the above money were spent in giving free, and at least primary, education to Jain boys, there is every possibility of wonderful changes being brought about in the community. Female education should not also be forgotten. If we look to the traditions and histories of our religion, we find a number of instances in which Jain ladies took a prominent part in preaching our religion. Our religion is very liberal, and has allowed to women the privilege of learning religious and moral *shastras* and of becoming female-priests, which we see even up to this day. Then Messrs. Bhaichand Kastoorchand, Oomedchand Premchand, Jivanchand Ootamchand, and lastly, the president gave their opinions on the subject. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE EMPRESS S. AND W. CO., LD.

THE meetings of the shareholders of the following public companies were held yesterday afternoon at No. 1, Forbes Street, Mr. J. R. Greaves, presiding.

The following directors' report was presented:—

The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the past year amount to Rs. 276,345-9-0, from which sum your directors have apportioned Rs. 1,31,834 to depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,44,511-9-0 available for division and reserve. Your directors recommend that this sum be divided as under:—No dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year Rs. 1,42,295-5, to reserve fund Rs. 2,216-4,—Rs. 1,44,511-9. The financial position of the company is as under:—Capital expenditure Rs. 30,91,439-6-9, capital paid-up Rs. 14,24,663-8, reserve and depreciation funds Rs. 9,40,108-15-5, to be added to reserve fund this year Rs. 2,216-4, mortgage Rs. 3,00,000,—Rs. 26,66,987-11-5, balance Rs. 4,24,451-11-4. From the above it will be seen that, with the exception of Rs. 4,24,451, all the loans are for working capital only. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 27,08,450, and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully insured against risk of fire.

The report was adopted. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum.

Mr. E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. J. Spinner was invited to join the board during the former's absence.

The appointment was confirmed.

Messrs. Gilbert and Gostling were re-elected as directors of the company.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the registered office of thd company, Forbes Street, when the following report was submitted, Mr. J. R. Greaves in the chair.

From the profit and loss statement it will be seen that the earnings for the year amount to Rs. 56,284-8, from which your directors have apportioned Rs. 38,980 to the depreciation account, leaving Rs. 17,304-8 available for distribution. The *ad-interim* dividend paid for the half-year ending December, 1891, absorbed Rs. 26,250, and as your directors are of opinion that the causes of decreased earnings are only temporary, they recommend that Rs. 35,195-8 be taken from reserve fund to pay a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; the reserve fund being specially formed with the object of being drawn upon for equalizing dividends. The financial position of the company is as under:—Capital expenditure Rs. 8,04,635-11-10, paid-up capital Rs. 3,50,000, Reserve and Depreciation funds Rs. 5,53,911-13-7—Rs. 9,03,911-13-7, leaving a surplus of Rs. 99,226-1-9 towards working capital required by the company. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton, waste and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 7,38,400, and the stock of cotton at Colaba is fully covered against the risk of fire.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, confirming the appointment of Mr. J. Spinner as director, declaring a dividend of Rs. 15 per cent., and reappointing Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. as auditors for the ensuing year on a yearly remuneration of Rs. 225.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday afternoon in the registered offices in Forbes Street, Mr. J. R. Greaves in the chair.

The following report was read before the shareholders:—

From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the company's earniugs for the year amount to Rs. 79,687-4-2, of which your directors have apportioned Rs. 64,138 to depreciation account for 1891-92, leaving the sum of Rs. 15,549-4-2 available for division or reserve. Your directors recommend that the amount should be placed to the credit of the reserve fund. The present financial position of the company is as under:—Capital expenditure Rs. 12,85,876-11-4, paid up capital Rs. 6,80,000, depreciation and reserve funds Rs. 2,54,522-13-11. To be added to reserve fund this year Rs. 15,549-4-2, mortagage Rs. 5,00,000. Total Rs. 14,50,072-2-1, leaving Rs. 1,64,195-6-9 available towards payment of mortgage. The lining up and overhaul of the company's machinery has just been completed and satisfactory results are obtained, the cost being met from depreciation account.

The mill buildings, machinery, cotton and yard on the premises are insured for Rs. 12,58,050, and the stock of cotton at Colaba is fully covered against the risk of fire.

On the motion of the chairman the directors' report was adopted. Mr. Frank Chalk, who retired by rotation, was re-elected. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were re-appointed auditors at a yearly remuneration of Rs. 225.

The customary compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered offices in Forbes Street, Mr. J. R. Greaves in the chair.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the past year amount to Rs. 1,24,220-2-2, from which sum directors have apportioned Rs. 58,220-2-2 to depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,000 available for division and reserve. Your directors recommend that this sum be appropriated—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year Rs. 66,000. The financial position of the company is as under:—Capital expenditure Rs. 12,03,189-11-5, paid-up capital Rs. 6,60,000, reserve and depreciation funds Rs. 6,41,276-11-2—Rs. 13,01,276-11-2, showing a balance of Rs. 98,086-15-9 towards the working capital required by the company. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton, and yarn at mill are insured for Rs. 12,60,050, and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully covered against risk of fire.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 10 per cent. per annum, re-electing Mr. Invcrarity and Gilbert as directors, and confirming the appointment of Mr. J. Spinner as a director, and appointing Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. as auditors for the ensuing year at the yearly remuneration of Rs. 225.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS CO., LD.,

The seventh ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the registered offices in Forbes Street, Mr. J. R. Greaves in the chair.

The following report was read before the shareholders.

The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the past year amount to Rs. 2,11,054-14-3, from which sum your directors have apportioned Rs. 89,637 to depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of 1,21,417-14-3 available for division and reserve. Your directors recommend that this sum be divided as under:—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year Rs. 74,625, reserve fund Rs. 46,792-14-3,—Rs. 1,21,417-14-3. The financial position of the company is as under:—Capital expenditure Rs. 18,20,063-0-6, paid-up capital Rs. 7,46,250 depreciation and reserve funds Rs. 5,78,193-15-8, to be added to reserve fund this year, Rs. 46,792-14-3, 500 debentures of Rs. 1,000 each, Rs. 5,00,000—Rs. 18,71,236-13-11, leaving Rs. 51,173-13-5, towards the second payment of Rs. 1,00,000 of debentures due June 2nd, 1893. It will be noted that the first payment of Rs. 1,00,000 against debentures was paid on June 2nd, 1892. The mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 15,98,250, and the stock of cotton in godown at Colaba is also fully covered against risk of fire.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 10 par cent. per annum, confirming Mr. J. Spinner as a director, and re-electing. Messrs. Moore and Gilbert as directors, Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a yearly remuneration of Rs. 225.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered offices of the company in Forbes Street.

The following report was submitted to the shareholders for adoption:—

The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the past year amount to Rs. 1,74,528-10, from which sum your directors have apportioned Rs. 63,965 to depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,10,563-10 available for division and reserve. Your directors recommend that this sum be divided as under:—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year Rs. 62,100, reserve fund Rs. 48,463-10—Rs. 1,10, 563-10. The financial position of the company is as under:—Capital expenditure Rs. 12,82,848-0-10, paid-up capital Rs. 6,21,000, reserve and depreciation funds Rs. 6,60,145-14-7, to be added to reserve fund this year Rs. 48,463-10—Rs. 13,29,609-8-7, showing a balance of Rs. 46,761-7-9 towards the working capital required by the company. The mill building, machinery, stock of cotton and yarn at mill are insured for Rs. 11,92,050, and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully covered against risk of fire.

The report was adopted: a dividend of Rs. 10 per cent. per annum was declared, Mr. J. Spinner was confirmed as a director, and Messrs. Moore and Gilbert, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum.

The customary vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

HOUSE-TAX IN SURAT.

THE following minute of dissent from the report of the majority of the Surat Municipal Committee appointed to summarize and report on the objections of people, against the proposed revision of the municipal tax schedules, is sent to us for publication:—

At the very outset let me say that I am actuated by no factious spirit in dissenting from the majority of the committee, but since I conciontiously believe that the course that they have taken is not a right one, it becomes my duty to protest against it.

2.—In the first place, I have very grave doubts about the legality of the constitution of the committee, and have expressed the same in the meeting of the municipality, which has appointed the said committee, and so I have not stultified myself by joining it.

3.—Even if I grant that the constitution of the committee is legal, I am afraid the said committee, in answering the objections or some of them, have exceeded their powers, and virtually strengthened the objections urged against such delegation, more so, if, as I fear, the Corporation pass (by the same majority as did carry the proposition of the house-tax) and adopt the report as laid before them by this committee wherefrom I have the unpleasant duty of being a dissentient member.

It is to these objections and such as are shown by the committee in para 1-4 that I would most respectfully draw the attention of the Corporation and through them of the Government of Bombay, and request that they would give these points their most serious consideration. I sincerely hope that such a consideration on the part of the municipality and Government would be the means of averting a litigation which would launch the municipality into a very heavy and unnecessary expenditure and of the disastrous consequences of refunding the tax illegally levied, if the municipality failed in the said suits.

The most serious objection against the introduction of a house-tax in this city is the perfect uncertainty of its results, *viz.*, whether the same would be sufficient for the contemplated water scheme, or whether a further tax should have to be imposed on persons desirous of tapping the water at their own dwelling houses.

If it is found insufficient it will be a case of great hardship that such house owners as would pay in the first instance according to the schedule (and it must honestly be admitted that they are to be taxed for their being supplied with water, although the tax will be exacted under the most odious name of a house-tax) if, I say, it is found insufficient, it will be very distressing that such house owners shall have to pay an additional tax under the ostensible plea of their having the privilege of drawing water by means of water connections in their own houses.

But this is not all the injustice under the present scheme.

To any one who would carefully peruse the sliding scale of the revision committee that improvised the said tax it would be clear that the poorest of the poor, according to their schedule, has to pay five times (of course in the proportion of his house assessment) as much as the rich landlord who has to pay only one per cent, that is to say, for every hundred rupees of the valuation of his house the rich landlord has to pay one fourth or one fifth of what the poor man pays for his assessed value.

Another instance of injustice is so well put in the 37th objection (*vide* the committee's summary) that it speaks for itself without the addition of any comment from me.

Even if a strong case is made out against the imposition of a house-tax on the rental system, which I deny they have, as a city like Ahmedabad is, so far as house property is concerned, almost on the same level as Surat is, in a position to levy the tax on the rental system, then even I urge that Government will see the inequity of the sliding scale as adopted by our municipality.

I am glad the committee has been influenced by the objections so far as to retain the full duty on sugar, and I wish sincerely in the interests of the municipality that it should have retained the duties on cloth and metal till some definiteness is arrived at as to the approximate sum the municipality would be able to realize by the successful introduction of the contemplated house-tax, as it would be but fair to retain it to relieve landlords from further taxation under the name of a rate for connections if the present scheme fails to yield the estimated or rather required amount.

As one interested in local self-Government, I am exceedingly sorry to observe that the majority have thought it fit deliberately to divest the municipality of its powers as an appellate body in the matter of house-tax appeals, thus acknowledging by their act and deed that they are far inferior to the sister institutions, *e.g.*, Ahmedabad, &c., that do exercise such powers. And here I may be pardoned for saying that, with the exception of two or three, those whom Government have been pleased to select instead of their abler and far more experienced predecessors, for reasons best known to themselves, but in doing which they have laid themselves open to the charge of taking a retrograde step in the history of local self-Government, the majority of the Commissioners are fully competent to discharge such an onerous duty.

The majority of the committee suggest that the appeal shall be before the City Magistrate or an Assistant Collector. In framing such a rule have they any idea whether they shall always have men of the best training as a rising Civilian of one year's standing is as much an Assistant Collector as his more advanced colleague of fifteen years' experience, and the same remark will hold good if the last man in grade of the Deputy Collector's list is given the position of a City Magistrate as is at present the case at Ahmedabad. The house assessment will always be supposed to have the sanction of the whole Corporation headed by the high-placed official, viz., the Collector of the District, as its President. An Assistant Collector or a Deputy Collector would, of course, be the Collector's subordinate. Under such circumstances an appeal decided by him is not likely to carry conviction of justice and fair play to the mind of the humble tax-payer. If, therefore, an appeal is to be made to a public tribunal I should prefer that that tribunal be a Civil Court where the presiding officers are now-a-days well-trained and experienced, and the full and regular procedure of which is likely to satisfy the tax-payer.

'I am exceedingly sorry to state that most of the rules are so loosely worded as to give very large and most arbitrary powers to the managing committee which will throw open a door to oppression and a possible abuse of authority to harass any one, and, in connection with this remark, I beg to draw the attention of the Corporation to the words "accident, fraud or mistake" in rule 7 para. (1) of the house-tax.

This shows that the managing committee has only to assert fraud, accident or mistake, and can under such protence open up an assessment apparently fairly made before, to the manifest detriment of the tax-payer. As section 8 of the rules of the house-tax expressly provides an annual revision of the house-tax, far better let a solitary instance of incorrect assessment be passed over for a short period of a year than that a wide door to malpractices and possible oppression against, who knows, hundreds of rate-payers annually should be opened upon the mere *Ipse dixit* of the managing committee that there has been either fraud or accident.

I am entirely opposed to the proposed rule to exempt a house owner, either wholly or in part, from the payment of house-tax at the sweet will and discretion of either the Assessing Officer or the managing committee on the ground that although he owns valuable house property, still he is too poor to pay the house-tax. It may be possible to *legalize* such a rule, but I ask, is it a just and practicable rule to lay down in the face of the fact that a municipal committee is not considered competent to hear an appeal against the assessment of house-tax? Is it fair to assume the municipality to be competent to decide that a particular house-owner may be exempted altogether from payment of the tax? And on what ground? Not because he is not able to pay the tax, but considered too poor! What standard of poverty will be adopted? Will it be a shifting standard? Will it be a simple matter of opinion? Is it to be an appeal to the charitable and eleemosynary feelings of the milder and more soft-hearted members of the Corporation? In the same manner objections may be well advanced against other sections, but I would content myself by drawing the attention of the Corporation to the objections I have sent in as a rate-payer.

M. D. DADYSETH.

Surat, 10th July.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE formal petition against the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was lodged by Captain Penton yesterday.

MR. GLADSTONE will meet the principal members of his party to-day.

WE hear that the 28th Bombay Pioneers, under the Command of Colonel Westmacott, C. B., D. S. O., Kirkee, has been selected by the Commander-in-Chief in India for service in road making in Manipur. The Regiment has been placed in readiness for service and is expected to move on or about the beginning of October and to return about April next.

THE inquiry into the insolvency of Mr. H. A. Hormarjee was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran yesterday. Mr. Inverarity concluded his cross-examination of the insolvent, and asked leave to add two fresh grounds of opposition to his discharge, namely, that he had withheld documents relating to his affairs, and that he had intended to diminish the sums due to his creditors by giving undue preference to one creditor. Mr. Basil Scott, who appeared for the Agra Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, &c., then cross-examined the insolvent, after which a discussion took place as to whether the fresh grounds of opposition should be admitted. His Lordship held that the second ground of showing undue preference to a creditor should be admitted,

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SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY, BEING
A Bungalow and Compound attached, measuring about 2,309 square yards more or less; the land is pension tax.
The sale is in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1888, and made between Jamsetjee Ratanjee Bottlewalla, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, of the one part, and the Money Lending and Land Investment Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, formerly carrying on business in Bombay, but now in liquidation, of the other part and at the instructions of Mr. Ballajee Sittaram Kothari, the liquidator of the company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 4 p.m.—
All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at or near Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,309 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 664, 665, 735, 737, and 762, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under ward No. 2225, street No. 264, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the ground of Sivjee Ronsordjee and partly by the ground of Damodhur Chindajee, on or towards the south by the ground of Moro Tukaram, on or towards the east by Foras Road leading from Byculla to Mahim, and on or towards the west by a water-drain, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of John Pyne and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.
The above is the description of the property in the schedule to the deed of mortgage, but the vendor is also selling a godown of brick upon the south side of the said piece of land which is delineated on the plan annexed to the said mortgage deed and admeasures 60 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth or thereabouts and also a chawl at the western end of the said piece of land which has been constructed by the mortgagor thereon since the date of the said mortgage, and both which godown and chawl will (it is believed) pass with the said piece of land.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the liquidator, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 23, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a further drop of 7-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 39 1-16d. per oz., but in New York the value of the metal remained at 86 cents. with Exchange on London unaltered. Silver 4 per cent. Securities in London were 7-16 per cent. higher, at £66 15-16; but the other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired were unchanged. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up ¼ per cent. to 1½; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1½ per cent. 1s. 2½d. was still the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India. Paris quotations show no change.

The Wheat Market was unchanged; but Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter lower, to arrive at 38s. 9d. per quarter, Ex-Quay.

Spot Cotton in Liverpool was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 59-64d. for July, and July-August deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for November-December. The Market closed firmer; Surats neglected; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, but the quotations for staple goods and Yarn show no change from those wired by Reuter some weeks ago.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands still remained at 7¼ cents; but September Futures were 7 points higher, at 7·28 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's total figures to date and those for the previous two years for the same period:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	2,400	100
Three days' do.	3,000	4,800	2,100
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	7,042,000	6,886,800	5,751,300

Considerable transactions in Cotton, in which, however, shippers have only participated to the extent of buying 200 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 169 per candy, have been reported here to-day in a firm market, in which prices have further advanced Re. 1 per candy. The purchases by the Mills sum up 4,000 bales, consisting of 1,250 Julgaum, at Rs. 174-80½; 700 Akola, at Rs. 174-7½; 400 each of Oojein, at Rs. 166-6½, Wudwan, at Rs. 175; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 172-6; 250 Bengals, at Rs. 170-72; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 180; and 100 each of Anjar, at Rs. 173½; Karanja, at Rs. 175; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 177; and Barsee, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken largely for export to-day in a firm market, and prices of *Hard Red and Yellow* have advanced 2 annas per cwt. The following are our quotations this evening:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5	3 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 5	2 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 4	15 3	"
Red Delhi.....	" 4	10 6	"
Hard Red	" 5	6 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4	13 6	"
Hard Red	" 4	12 6	"

SEEDS are unchanged in value; but a considerable business has transpired, and the tone of the market is steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	3,394 bales.
Wheat.....	12,444 cwts.
Linseed	3,903 "
Rapeseed	3,127 "
Poppyseed	1,348 "
Groundnuts	1,832 "
Gastorseed.....	2,555 "
Rice	2,714 "

FREIGHTS are steady. The Sallamut (s), ready, was taken up by a speculator, for Dunkirk, at 13s. 9d. per ton; and rates in her have been offered at 14s. 6d. per ton. Wheat and myrabollams, for July shipment to Liverpool, have been done at 13s.; and early September shipment to Marseilles at 14s. 6d. per ton for Seeds, and 15s. for Wheat.

EXCHANGE.—On the receipt of news of the further drop in the price of silver in London above reported rates opened weaker again at 1s. 2 15-16d. and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demands respectively, at which, however, there was no enquiry and rates advanced 1-32d., but with a like result. For Credits, 1s. 3¼d. was named for three months' sight Bills, and a moderate amount was placed thereat; but the business passing on the whole to-day has been very small, and pending the receipt of news regarding Council Allotments the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·89¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in the morning, and early business was done in Fours, at 106½, and afterwards at 106 7-16; but a firmer feeling set in before the close, and rates recovered somewhat, the market leaving off at 106 9-16 for cash and Friday's settlement; and 106 3-16 for the August account; 106 being named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—A few Cotton Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share again to-day, at our revised quotations; but otherwise there has been no movement in the market, the tone of which is quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera.....	3⅜
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	4 1¼
8¼ lbs. "	5-3
40s. Mule Twist.....	0 6¾
2½ per cent Consols	96⅝
3 per cent Rentes	98½
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	66 15-16
Bar Silver	39 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here, for Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra, from Shanghai, left for Bombay, this evening.

JULY 27.

The s. s. Venetia extra arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Thisbe, from Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 27.

Orient steamer Orizaba, from Australia, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at or about Thursday morning, the 28th instant; and at Colombo at or about 4 p.m., on the 30th instant.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mail for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th July, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	11	5 p.m.	8	14
Teheran	27	2	50 p.m.	...	14
Suez.....	27	3	3 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	32	...	4
" Karrachee	...	12	...	3
" Madras	...	39	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GREENWAY—July 27, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of C. Greenway, of a daughter.
RIVETT-CARNAC—July 26, at Kirkee, Poona, the wife of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ESPLEY—July 21, on the Victoria Brewery, Sonada, near Darjeeling, the wife of C H Espley, Managing Brewer, of a daughter.
HARRIS—July 20, at Ellore, the wife of Mr F W Harris, Civil Medical Department, of a son.
KER—July 20, at Abu Road Station, the wife of Thomas Ker, of a daughter.
ROSE—July 18, at Rawalpindi, the wife of T S M Walter Rose, 3rd Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.
THOMAS—July 22, at Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev A A Thomas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRAZIER—WOULFE—July 11, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Murree, by the Rev Father Reyniers, Chaplain, Sergeant A H Brazier, Telegraph Department, to Mary, the only daughter of Sergeant Woulfe, Connaught Rangers.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—July 20, at Ellore, Godavery District, Beatrice Amy, only and dearly loved daughter of Martin and Mary Browne, Church Missionary Society, aged 2 years and 7 months.
LOVERY—July 22, at Bangalore, Eugene Patrick Lavery, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore, aged 37 years.
MANNING—July 20, at Lahore, Louisa, the beloved wife of Staff Sergeant Baptist J Manning, Unattached List, Government Telegraph Department, aged 17 years, 10 months, and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1892.

THE memorandum on the progress of the Madras Presidency under British Administration drawn up by the Inspector-General of Registration gave a rapid survey to which we have already called attention of the condition of the people and the state of the country in former centuries, and at the beginning of this century when Southern India came under British rule. The exorbitant exactions of the former rulers and the prevailing anarchy had reduced the population, and thrown vast areas out of cultivation. In the first thirty-four years of the century recurrent famines kept the people impoverished, and rendered the payment of the more moderate, but more regularly collected assessments, under the new administration, very onerous. Sir Thomas Monro in 1822, when Governor of Madras, was able to sanction proposals he had himself made several years before, to reduce the Government assessment by twenty-five per cent. This gave relief to the population, but the necessity of paying the assessment in money, of which there was then very little in the country, bore hardly on the ryots. Under the previous administrations, the Government share of the produce was for the most part taken in kind. The troops, or rather the irregular militia which did duty for troops, were mostly paid in grain, so that little money was actually required. The British troops, European and Native, and all Government officials were paid their salaries punctually in money, so that the circulating medium, which was quite inadequate, had a great deal of work to do. Prices rose enormously. But when the ryots sent the goods, which they previously handed over to the tax-gatherers, to the markets to get money wherewith to pay their assessment, the glut produced a fall in the price of agricultural produce. The ameliorative measures successively adopted by the Government in the first half of the century gradually brought about the improvement which for the last forty years has changed the face of the whole country. One of the first steps taken abolished inland duties on goods, which were levied at every eight or ten miles on the way to the ports. Sir Charles Trevelyan wrote: "If we were to encourage swamps or accumulate mountains between the different districts of the country we could not paralyse their industry so effectually as by this scheme of finance." The report in which this strong condemnation of this system was pronounced, was written in 1834, but the duty survived for ten years longer, and was only abolished in the Southern Presidency in 1844. The next step was the abolition of tobacco monopoly in certain districts, and a number of petty and vexatious taxes. Government relinquished the right to tax improvements on lands, effected at the cost of the landholders.

The construction of public works followed. Anicuts to bund back the waters of the Godavery, the Cauvery and the Kistna were constructed, and large areas of land brought under irrigation, whereby the output of agricultural produce was increased four-fold. Perhaps the most important of all was the making of roads, of which in the beginning of the century there were not a hundred miles on which wheeled carriages could pass in all India. The report of the Public Works Commission in 1852 states that there was not one complete road throughout the Presidency when most of the districts came under British administration. The stones for dams and tank embankments were carried on trucks, and in some localities the harvest was brought home by carts upon wheels formed of solid pieces of timber, or cut from a solid block of stone. To these carts several pairs of bullocks were harnessed, but they never made long journeys. Even in the large towns, the main streets were not practicable for wheels. In the later wars the mountain passes had been opened for the passage of artillery, but these roads were destroyed by the monsoon rains before the Company's rule had been established. In some districts fine avenues of trees, hundreds of miles in length, bore evidence that great roads were intended, but the tracks beneath them had never been properly made or drained, bridges had not been built, and nothing had been done to keep the pathway practicable. The tracks were worn down by former traffic, and scoured by the monsoon, had become the drains of the country through which they passed. Travellers kept to either side, and made the best of their way guided by the lines of trees to their destination as the inequalities of the ground permitted. In 1846, there were 3,110 miles of nominal road, most of it pronounced by the Commission to be totally unbridged, and totally unmade, consisting of tracks over a firm soil, not considered to need making. Except in four districts or tracks were impassable during the rainy season, and in most parts "the tracks by which the carts travel had never been made or improved, but are such as the carts are able to strike out for themselves, wending their way as best they can through the natural obstacles of the country, which are in some parts greater, in others less; in some parts rocks and hills, in others swamps and muddy streams, in others rice-flats and irrigation channels. On such "roads" the carts had to deviate more and more from a straight line, and could only carry one-third of the load which would be possible on a good road and travel half the distance in a day, while on some days it was impossible to travel at all. Perishable goods, sugar, cotton, and grain suffered greatly. The Commissioners illustrated their remarks by particulars from the account of a Madras merchant, which showed the saving effected by the gradual improvement of a road between Madras and a place seventy miles distant. In 1823, the hire of a cart to carry nine hundred pounds weight was rupees seventeen. In 1844, a cart carrying one thousand pounds was paid four rupees eight annas. In 1851, a cart carried sixteen hundred pounds for three rupees ten annas. It is not surprising that the Commissioners, of whom Sir Arthur Cotton was one, earnestly impressed upon Government the necessity of making strenuous efforts to improve the communication of the country. The Commissioners also recommended the abolition of the corvee, which was still in full force for the making of public works. The people had become accustomed to the idea of working for Government on a low scale of remuneration, but they worked unwillingly and slowly—which was not to be wondered at, seeing that they were cheated out of the inadequate wages intended for them. In some districts, they were paid only one-third of the rate paid by private persons; the work they did was undermeasured, the payments were delayed, and the sums entered as paid, were never really paid to the labourers, who were subjected to deductions by the subordinates. Another means of oppression to which the system lent itself was the forcing of artificers in constant work in the towns to go to distant places to labour for the Sircar away from their friends and subject to privations.

This report of the Public Works Commission led to great improvements, and thenceforth Government paid particular attention to the extension and maintenance of irrigation works, the construction of roads and canals. Railways were yet to come. The system of impressment of labour for Government works, and the payment of wages arbitrarily fixed was abolished. In 1855, the revelations of the commission of inquiry into the system of employing torture as a means of expediting the payment of land assessment, and for the detection of crime survivals from former ages—led to a great reform. The use of torture was prohibited under heavy penalties, a new police force under European officers was organised, and the old police with their abominable methods were superseded. These reforms were almost coincident with events which gave an immense impetus to the material progress not of South India alone, but of the whole country. The demand for Indian produce in the markets of Europe was largely increased by a variety of circumstances. The gold placers of California and Australia increased the wealth of Europe, while setting free large quantities of silver which India obtained in exchange for jute and oil-seeds during the Crimean war, when the Russian trade in the Baltic and the Black Sea was suspended. A few years later the American war gave Indian cotton a monopoly of the English market. Ninety millions sterling were obtained from England for the construction of railways; more than half of this vast sum was expended in high wages for labour in India. The currency, which was previously insufficient, was largely increased in volume, and prices rose to three times what they had been twelve or fifteen years before. Simultaneously with this increase of general prosperity and rise of prices the land assessments were still further reduced throughout Southern India wherever they were still too heavy. The acreage under cultivation largely increased and with it the land revenue. In South Arcot where over a third of the revenue on cultivated lands, and a large amount on waste lands was remitted in 1854, the area under cultivation increased in the following year from six hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand acres. Substantial houses were built in every direction and the emigration of coolies to the Mauritius ceased. In the following years, throughout all the districts there was the same record of extension of the area of cultivation and rapid increase of general prosperity. A million and a-half sterling flowed into the Bellary district in exchange for exported cotton during the three years of the American war. This money benefitted the ryots while the labourers profited from the rise in wages earned on the building of railways and other great public works. Carpenters on four annas a day obtained six and eight annas, and the coolie four annas, where he had formerly received two. The Board of Revenue considered the improved circumstances of the people very satisfactory, although the lower Government officials, whose salaries remained the same while prices had gone up, were in a worse position than before. In 1866 the ryots position was twice as good as it had been in 1854. In 1870 there was a reaction and a fall in prices, but India had gained solid advantages which survive the period of depression.

A MEMORIAL has been addressed to the Government of the North-West by two thousand Mussalmans who held a public meeting in Delhi to protect against a pamphlet written by the Rev. T. Williams, of the S. P. G. Mission. The pamphlet in question, we understand, was written a year since in Urdu and in Hindi; the English translation, which is a little amplified, was only recently issued. We are informed that the pamphlet was originally written for the use of Native Christians, and not with any view to propagandism amongst the Mahomedans, its immediate purpose being to meet the persistent attacks of Mahomedans on Christianity which greatly perturbed the weaker brethren. In order to reassure these latter, Mr. Williams conceived the idea of making a short and clear comparison between the founders of the Christian and the Mahomedan religions, but he was confronted with a difficulty, inasmuch as while the history of the Founder of Christianity is in the Gospels, the history of Mahomed is not in the Koran. In order to make the comparison intelligible, he chose the summary of the life and character of the Prophet given in the closing chapter of Sir William Muir's Life of Mahomed. The incidents of Mahomed's History were published in Hindi and Urdu some years since, and the Rev. Mr. Williams contends that the only difference between his pamphlet and these writings is that his is more condensed. We have seen a copy of the pamphlet, and it certainly gives reason for regret that the writer allowed himself so free a hand in the use of expressions stigmatising incidents of which he disapproves. No useful controversial purpose can be served by speaking of the Flight to Medina as "running away to Medina." The raids and ambuscades which were the recognised method of private war amongst the Semitic tribes from the time of Abraham, are very inaccurately described by the term "dacoity." Such phrases find no place in Sir William Muir's Life of Mahomed. That writer shows that the Prophet, far from precipitately running away from Mecca, remained in the city after the great body of his adherents were forced to fly to Medina to escape persecution and slavery. His continued presence in the holy city after his adherents had departed, was a stone of offence to the Koreish, who, Sir William Muir states, would doubtless have been exceedingly glad if he had left with his followers. It was only when the head-men of the hostile party assembled to take counsel as to how they should deal with the propounder of the new doctrines that he found it necessary to depart—disconcerting his enemies by retiring to a cave to the south of the city, while they sought him in the north on the road to Medina. All this will be found in Muir's Life, written with a certain qualified sympathy. What that writer deems to be the faults and self-deceptions of the restorer of Islam are not extenuated in the Life, but they are not the burden of the whole book, or even of the summary, as they undoubtedly are of the Rewari pamphlet. Muir was very far indeed from speaking of the Flight as a mere running away. "Never," he writes, "since the days when primitive Christianity startled the world from sleep, and waged a mortal combat with heathenism, had men seen the like rousing of spiritual life—the like faith that suffered sacrifice and took joyfully the spoiling of goods for conscience sake. * * * The believers bore persecution with a patient and a tolerant spirit. And though it was their wisdom so to do, the credit of a magnanimous forbearance may be freely accorded to them. One hundred men and women, rather than abjure the precious faith, had abandoned their homes, and sought refuge till the storm should be overpast in Abyssinian exile. And now again, even a larger number, with the Prophet himself, emigrated from their fondly loved city with its sacred temple—to them the holiest spot on earth—and fled to Medina." It is clear that the writer of the pamphlet in quoting Sir William Muir as his authority for the matter of his tract, has mistaken the spirit in which his Life of Mahomed was conceived and written. It is right, however, to recognise that the pamphlet was not written with any desire to hurt the feelings of Mahomedan readers. Indeed, we are informed that it was withdrawn from circulation when it was ascertained that it gave offence.

A FIRST batch of honours, bestowed at the request of Lord Salisbury upon his faithful followers, is announced in our telegraphic columns, having apparently been published in Tuesday evening's *London Gazette*. The Duke of Devonshire, for so long leader of the Liberal Unionists, receives the Order of the Garter, a decoration which had been vacant since the death of the late Du

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Stakes :—

Ralph Neville	1
Billow	2
Madame Neruda	3

THE ELECTION OF MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The petition against the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for Central Finsbury was officially lodged yesterday.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER FOR THE DUKES OF DEVONSHIRE AND ABERCORN.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Her Majesty the Queen has bestowed the Order of the Garter upon the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Abercorn.

FURTHER HONOURS.

The Earl of Lathom, Sir Philip H. Wodehouse Currie, and Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert have been created Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

Raja Ram Singh, the Commander of the Kashmir Forces, has been appointed Companion of the Bath.

CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

The Liberal leaders will hold their first Conference to-morrow, at Mr. Gladstone's house.

EXECUTIONS AT SOFIA.

SOFIA, JULY 27.

The four prisoners sentenced to death for conspiring to kill Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambouloff were executed here this morning.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The death is announced of Major-General William Peyton.

[Major-General Peyton, 9th Madras Infantry, attained to colonel's allowances in 1888, having retired some time before that and elected to live in England. He joined the Madras Army in 1850; served through the Burmese War 1852-3; was present during the operations before, and the attack on, Rangoon, and the assault and capture of Bassein. He was also employed with field detachments on the Hyderabad frontier from November 1858 to March 1859.]

TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

GHULAM HYDER RETURNS TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

The latest report from Bajour is that Ghulam Hyder, Commanding the Afghan troops, has taken his departure from Asmar for Kabul, leaving his camp in charge of a military officer, whose name is not given. If the above news be true, it would appear that the Amir feels the need of his best General to deal with the Hazara rebellion. The intelligence, however, comes from a doubtful source.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE HAZARA DISTRICT.

Mr. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner of the Hazara District, is now at Simla, presumably in connection with the Black Mountain affairs.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS IN N. I. REGIMENTS.

The Committee on the system of accounts in Native Infantry Regiments is now sitting in Simla, under the presidency of Colonel Handcock.

RELIEFS FOR GILGIT.

The detachment of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, under orders for Gilgit, left Rurki on Monday. They proceed to their destination with all possible despatch.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN SOUTHERN LUSHAILAND.

The field lines of telegraph from Demagiri to Fort Tregear, in Southern Lushailand, and from Pouk to Haka, in the Chin Hills, are to be maintained until further orders.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT WALLER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant Waller, 25th Bombay Rifles, took place this morning. Several officers were present, amongst whom were Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Blundell, and Lieutenant-General Pottinger. The funeral left the Sassoon Hospital, at 7-30 a.m., headed by the firing party of the 25th Bombay Rifles; several officers and native officers and men of his own Regiment also followed.

The Rev. Mr. Beck, Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, read the burial service. After the service three volleys were fired.

THE 28TH PIONEERS ORDERED TO MANIPUR.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers has been ordered to proceed to Kohima or Manipur for road-making, and probably will return to Kirkee in the spring.

THE BOMBAY ARMY RESERVISTS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the Reservists of the Bombay Army being in future trained at the regimental centres instead of centres nearest their homes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major O'Connell, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, *vice* Colonel James, whose tenure of appointment expires on the 23rd August; Colonel James has been permitted to proceed to England, on being relieved of his appointment.

Colonel F. W. Major, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to reside out of India from 12th August next.

Brigadier-General Budgen, Commanding Bombay District, has applied for privilege leave in India, from 3rd August to 1st October, 1892.

AN AFFRAY WITH CHINESE FILIBUSTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 26.

An encounter took place on the Bhamo frontier, on the 23rd instant, between a large band of armed Chinese filibusters and a party of Goorkhas, under Captains Newbold and Gastrell. The Chinese were put to flight with heavy loss.

THE MADRAS SEASON REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

Last week's season reports show a continued improvement. The number of men employed on relief works fell from 53,463 to 48,306. One taluk, in the Ganjam District, is suffering somewhat severely from drought. The water-supply is still insufficient in some parts of the Vizagapatam District.

Lord Wenlock's dictum that only weak and worthless cattle have succumbed to drought is not borne out by the fact reported from Bellary that ploughing cattle are short in that district.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

As we have already stated in a brief notice, the fifth concert of the season, given by the Bombay Philharmonic Society, on Tuesday evening, in the Town Hall, was a decided success, and closely approached the best efforts the Society has ever made. Apart from the work in the programme, additional interest was lent to the concert by the amount of new ability the Society has been fortunate enough to secure since its last concert. Mrs. Yeld made her *debut* as member of the Philharmonic, and it is particularly gratifying to state that Mrs. Yeld is a vocalist of undoubted ability, and a decided acquisition to the Society. Considerable interest also centered in the re-appearance as a soloist of Miss Waller. This lady retired into the rank-and-file of the Philharmonic about eighteen months ago. At that time it was recognized that Miss Waller possessed an unusually pretty mezzo-soprano voice. Since then she has evidently worked hard, with the result that her effort on Tuesday night was most acceptable and well deserving of the flattering attention it received. The first part of the programme was made up of miscellaneous items. Mr. G. R. Johnston opened the concert with an organ solo, Adagio from the Quartette in G. minor, Spohr, and prelude and fugue in E. minor, Bock, both of which were performed with much expression, and due appreciation of the composer's desire. Miss Waller chose to reappear as a soloist in Millard's somewhat hackney-ed song "Waiting." It has an extremely pretty setting, yet something better might have been found for her. Miss Waller's voice is pure, and with study she is certain to become a vocalist much above the average. Her audience on Tuesday night were well satisfied with her performance, and in response to their demand repeated the last verse of her song. Mr. Basil Scott contributed "Le Vallon," Gounod, and sang with all his accustomed force and expression. Mrs. Yeld, who accompanied herself, sang two compositions of Bracken, "Mein Herz" and "The Water Mill." She has a most pleasing mezzo-soprano voice, and ballad singing has undoubtedly been her study. In the last mentioned piece she both sang and played with irresistible sweetness and delicacy, and in the accompaniment one could almost hear the subdued fall and plash of the water, as she sang the words "And a proverb haunts my mind as a spell is cast—'The mill will never grind with the water that has passed.'" Mr. T. S. Hamilton brought the first half of the concert to a close by a couple of pianoforte solos by Raff, "Landler" and "Gavotte and Mussette." Raff's compositions are somewhat of an acquired taste, and his method strikes the only partly educated ear as uninteresting, and an unnecessary straining for effect, with the least possible modicum of melody. Mr. Hamilton's handling of the music was extremely clever, and his manipulation of the most difficult passages reflected great credit upon his ability. He was heartily encored and responded by an enchanting little gavotte of Janotha.

Mendelssohn's beautiful sacred cantata, "Lauda Sion," was wisely chosen for this concert. It is a work that only occupies thirty minutes, and consequently the time spent in studying was short, and the danger of members neglecting the work owing to leaving Bombay for short visits to Poona and other places was avoided. Miss N. Tudball was the soprano, Miss Carpenter, the contralto, Mr. Reddie, tenor, and Surgeon-Major Yeld, bass. The opening chorus "Praise Jehovah, bow before Him," was capitally rendered, although there was a perceptible weakness in the male voices. This same fault was noticeable in the last concert. Miss Tudball surpassed herself in the delightful solo "Sing of judgment, sing of mercies, Bless the Lord in joyful verses." It was certainly the *piece de resistance* of the evening, and undoubtedly would have been encored had it not been in the middle of a cantata. Again in the solo, "Lord at all times I will bless Thee," Miss Tudball was equally successful, and was accorded hearty plaudits. Miss Carpenter must not be dismissed without a word of praise. What little she had to do, she did with finish and expression. Surgeon-Major Yeld was heard in the quartette "Ye, who from His ways have turned," and "When they thirsted, rocks were given." He has a rich and cultured bass voice, and apparently he is well able to do full justice to a work requiring more from him. Mr. Reddie had also little to do, but did that little well. This last effort of the Society is decidedly an improvement on the former and, strengthened as it now is, promises fair for good work in the future. Mr. R. A. Nixon conducted, whilst Mr. Johnston ably accompanied the cantata on the organ.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Although the aspect of the weather did not prophesy a very enjoyable evening, the events in last evening's programme went off with great punctuality with the exception of two events which had to be delayed owing to a smart shower of rain. The tent-pegging last evening for horses and ponies was in both cases decided in favour of Captain Minchin who dexterously took the pegs without a single miss. He was, however, tied in the horses by Captain Chance, who bids fair to run him close in the tournament.

The Jumping Competition was not so largely patronised this time, Mr. Steele, on Mr. Russell's Red Deer, was declared winner for the horses. In the ponies Captain Minchin on his Punt, and Mr. Proctor on Sheikh tied, and had to share the honours. The Postilion Race was not so easily started. When they were got away, Mr. Tod took the lead, and kept it all through closely followed by Captain Minchin.

The Umbrella and Cheroot Race was amusing. The rider had to light a cheroot before mounting, and open a coloured umbrella. When these were opened the horses shied at the bright colours and the riders experienced some difficulty in getting astride of their "gee-gees" with their coloured ginghams. Mr. Proctor came in an easy winner, with his weed in full glow.

The Jeldi Stakes terminated in favour of Captain Minchin for the horses, and Mr. Proctor for the ponies.

The following were the results :

TENT-PEGGING.—HORSES.

Captain Minchin, Captain Chance	tie 1

PONIES.

Captain Minchin	1
Mr Fischer	2

JUMPING.—HORSES.

Mr Russell's Red Deer, Steele	1
Mr Buchanan's Eve, Payne-Gallwey	2

PONIES.

Mr Proctor's Sheikh, Owner, Captain Minchin's Punt, Owner	1
Mr Birkett's Dandy, Owner	2

POSTILLION RACE.

Mr Tod	1
Captain Minchin	2

UMBRELLA AND CHEROOT RACE.

Mr Proctor's Sheikh, Owner	1
Mr Mitchell's So-and-So, Steele	2
Mr Garrett's Fairlight, Owner	3

JELDI STAKES.—HORSES.

Captain Minchin	1
Mr Hall	2
Mr Payne-Gallwey	3

PONIES.

Mr Proctor	1
Mr Steele	2
Mr Birkett	3

ANGLO-INDIAN M.P.S AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8.

I send you the following notes dealing with the General Election so far as it has affected the representatives who are of interest to Indian readers. There is very little outward excitement, but the Election is being fought very closely, the Home Rule issue placed in the forefront by both parties, and so far appearances point—as the *St. James's Gazette* said last night—to a dead-heat.

In Manchester the General Election has produced no change in the Party representation, and therefore both Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Schwann emerged from the electoral ordeal unscathed. In North-East Manchester the Postmaster General was confronted by his old opponent, Mr. Charles P. Scott, editor of the leading provincial Liberal paper, the *Manchester Guardian*. The contest was one of the hottest known in Manchester within recent years. Political excitement ran very high, though it was tempered with good humour, both candidates being lustily groaned at or heartily cheered when they were recognised in the public streets. A great deal of election literature was displayed on the walls, a circumstance which may, perhaps, be partly explained by the fact that Mr. Scott is not only a journalist, but a partner in a large printing firm. In one of his first election speeches the Postmaster General emphatically declared, "I am a Tory," and Mr. Scott, both on the platform, and on his placards, made the most of this confession. The result of the poll was—Sir James Fergusson (Conservative), 4,239; C. P. Scott (Liberal), 4,129; majority, 110. At the bye-election of last year, necessitated by Sir James's acceptance of the office of Postmaster General, the figures were, Fergusson, 4,058; Scott, 3,908; majority, 150. At the General Election of 1886, the numbers were—Fergusson, 3,680; Scott, 3,353; majority, 327.

In the northern division of Manchester Mr. C. E Schwann was opposed by Mr. J. M. Yates, Recorder of the neighbouring borough of Salford. The election throughout was conducted fairly quietly, and in the end Mr. Schwann gained a majority of 305 over his adversary. The figures were C. E. Schwann (Liberal) 4,258; J. M. Yates (Conservative), 3,953. In 1886 the result of the poll was Schwann, 3,476; J. Hutton (Conservative), 3,380; majority, 96. In 1885 Mr. Hutton secured 4,093 votes against 3,118 cast for Mr. Schwann, giving a Conservative majority of 975.

After the declaration of the poll Mr. Schwann, accompanied by Mrs. Schwann, visited the Liberal Committee rooms and spoke a few words to those who had aided him in the struggle. Addressing a meeting of several thousands at the Gladstone Liberal Club, Mr. Schwann said that North Manchester had won a glorious Liberal victory. Notwithstanding the efforts of their opponents, which they themselves acknowledged to have been of the most strenuous kind, notwithstanding that Tory and so-called Unionist speakers had used their utmost arts to wrest the representation, North Manchester had remained true to Liberal principles and to the Home Rule cause, and had sent up a message which would cheer the heart of the Grand Old Man in his great work for the unity of the Empire. Towards the result of the election every man, every woman, and even every child on the Liberal side had contributed, and that latter was a happy omen—that their youth were growing up in the principles of Liberalism. They had here a greatly increased majority, and he did not doubt that after all Mr. Gladstone would be enabled to accomplish the task to which he had set his pre-eminent talents.

Among the new Anglo-Indian members who will sit in the new Parliament is Captain Cecil Norton, who has captured a Conservative seat in West Newington, thus achieving one of the metropolitan victories scored by the Liberal party. Captain Norton enjoyed an advantage in having been before the electors for some years. Indeed it is ten years since he quitted the army in order to devote himself to politics, and for some time past, he diligently wooed the electors of West Newington. Captain Norton, who is an Irishman by birth, served for some time in India in the 5th Royal Irish Lancers. In politics he is a Liberal of an advanced type. The figures in this election were—Norton (Liberal), 3,421; Tallents (Conservative), 2,328; Liberal majority, 1,093. At the last General Election the polling was C. W. R. Cooke (Conservative), 2,447; J. B. Firth (Liberal), 2,065. In 1885 Cooke (Conservative), 2,419; Keay (Liberal), 1,774; McArthur (Liberal), 822.

Sir William Guyer Hunter, having decided not to again contest Central Hackney, the Conservative cause in that constituency was championed by the late member's old friend and kinsman, Sir Andrew Scoble, late legal member of the Viceroy's Council. Sir Andrew had as his opponent a strong Liberal in the person of Mr. John F. Stewart, but he was able to retain the seat by a majority of two hundred and eighty-five. The figures were: Scoble, 3,478; Stewart (Liberal), 3,193. In 1886 the result of the poll was Sir William Guyer Hunter, 3,049; Major A. Sharpe Hume (Liberal), 1,961; the majority being one thousand and eighty-eight.

The gentleman who, while he was a Unionist, Mr. Labouchere was wont to dub a "genial ruffian," namely, Mr. William Sprosten Caine, succeeded in ousting Mr. Byron Reed from the representation of East Bradford by two hundred and two votes. Mr. Reed was not a particularly strong man, and no surprise was felt that Mr. Caine's vigorous personality should have proved too much for him. The figures were—Caine, 5,575; Byron Reed, 5,373. At the previous General Election the polling was—Byron Reed, 4,519; A. Holden, 4,223; the majority, being two hundred and ninety-six.

Mr. Seton-Karr retains his seat for St. Helens by a reduced majority, the figures being Seton-Karr (Conservative), 4,258; W. R. Kennedy (Liberal), 4,199; the majority being only fifty-nine. At the last General Election the figures were—Seton-Karr, 3,621; A. Sinclair (Liberal), 3,404; giving a majority of two hundred and seventeen.

Sir George Chesney succeeded in carrying Oxford in the Conservative interest by a small majority, polling one hundred and twenty votes over his opponent, Mr. Robert Souttar. The figures were:—Chesney, (Conservative), 3,276; Souttar (Liberal), 3,156. In 1886, Mr. A. W. Hall was returned in the Conservative interest without a contest. Mr. Hall some years ago distinguished himself by ousting Sir William Harcourt from the representation of Oxford.

There was a brisk poll in Hammersmith, for General Goldsworthy and his opponent, Mr. Frank Smith worked very hard. The result was that the gallant General kept his seat, the figures declared after counting the votes being Goldsworthy (Conservative), 4,387; Smith (Liberal), 3,718; the majority being six hundred and sixty-nine. At the General Election in 1886 the figures were—Goldsworthy, 3,991; Dethridge (Liberal). 2,362; the General's majority being nearly a thousand larger than that by which he now obtained in this election.

Mr. Howard Vincent retains his seat in the Conservative interest of the Central Division of Sheffield, but by a greatly reduced majority. This must be not a little galling to the hon. and gallant member who has taken the British Empire under his protection, for until quite recently he was confident of repeating his success of 1886, and, throughout he has assiduously nursed the constituency. Indeed, in this respect, he has been a shining example to his Conservative colleagues in the late House, many of whom have suffered from their remissness in keeping in touch with their electorate. Mr. Vincent's seat seemed so assured that, for some time, the local Liberals hesitated about attacking it. However, they decided that it would not be creditable to the party to allow the hon. gentleman a walk-over, and after a little difficulty a candidate was secured in the person of Mr. R. Cameron, of Sunderland. He worked very hard, and was well seconded by the local party with the result that he secured 3,618 votes to Mr. Howard Vincent's 4,474, thus coming within 856 of the latter gentleman. At the previous contest the figures were: Vincent (Conservative), 4,522; Hawkins (Liberal) 3,326; the majority being four short of twelve hundred.

Sir John Gorst has been fortunate enough to exchange the turmoil of a rough and tumble popular borough like Chatham for the quiet dignified ease of an intellectual constituency like the University of Cambridge. While Colonel Lloyd was fighting for the Conservative cause before Sir John's old constituents, the right hon. gentleman himself was being elected for Cambridge University without even being put to the inconvenience of being present in the flesh on the occasion, or even taking the trouble to address his constituents. An election at Cambridge University is a simple affair. A congregation was held on the Monday afternoon for the purpose of choosing two representatives in Parliament, and the business was transacted in a very formal fashion. The elections for the University are not effected by the Ballot Act, and, therefore, there is no nomination. The procedure is regulated by ancient custom. The votes of the members of the Senate are handed in to the Vice-Chancellor who declares the name of the voter and the candidates for whom he votes. If after an interval of ten minutes no votes are tendered except for the same two persons, the learned and academic functionary declares the election. It is not customary for either of the candidates to be present or for them to address their constituents. It was known that there would be no opposition to Professor Jebb and Sir John Gorst, and, accordingly, after a few votes had been recorded, both these gentlemen were declared duly elected. The indenture of return to the writ was signed, and the whole business was at an end.

Sir William Plowden enjoys the unfortunate distinction of being the first of the Anglo-Indian members of the late Parliament to come to grief at the polling booth. But he has the satisfaction, whatever it may be worth, of knowing that he received his defeat at the hands of an old opponent. This is the third time that he and Sir Alfred Hickman have fought for the representation of West Wolverhampton. In 1885 Sir William first fought the constituency, but was defeated by Sir Alfred. The Parliament elected that year, however, was very short-lived, and, at the General Election of 1886, Sir William turned the tables upon Sir Alfred, and secured the seat by a majority of one hundred and twenty-three, the figures being Plowden, 3,706; Hickman, 3,583. Sir William's success was unexpected by the Conservatives, and it had the effect of stirring them up to more active exertions in the future. Sir Alfred Hickman is a local man, the son of local parents. He was educated at King Edward VI.'s Grammar School in Birmingham, and he has carried on successful operations in the local industry of an iron-master. He is a local J. P., Chairman of the Staffordshire Steel and Ingot Iron Company, President of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, and of the South Staffordshire Railway and Canal Freighters' Association. These advantages, added to an indefatigable nursing of the constituency, ever since 1886, contributed very largely to his success. He has, moreover, kept himself prominently to the front as a reformer in the system of railway rates, and his action in the matter served to recommend him to Staffordshire people. The Liberals, for their part, seem to have taken matters somewhat too easily, and it was not until late in the day that they woke up to the fact that their opponents had quietly been making immense strikes towards improving their position in the division. However, when they did set to work they worked with a will. Greater interest was felt in Wolverhampton in the contest, because it was the only one in the town. The veteran Charles Pelham Villiers is recognised as having a prescriptive right to one seat of Wolverhampton. Since the Party borough was divided the electors of the southern portion, who chose Mr. Villiers as their representative, had not experienced the excitement of a contest, and on Saturday the right hon. gentleman, amongst those who shared the good luck of Lord Randolph Churchill and were returned to St. Stephens without the trouble of a poll. This constitutes Mr. Villiers' seventeenth election. Mr. H. H. Fowler, too, who sits for the eastern division, was not opposed, so all the fighting for the Liberal cause fell on Sir William Plowden, and the political excitement of all Wolverhampton was concentrated in the western division. So high did party feeling run that many—especially among the fair sex—carried their party favours with them to church. Polling commenced vigorously at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the first part of the day the Liberals were confident of success. One of their placards ran "Good Morning! Have you voted for Plowden? You wont be happy till you have." But the conservatives strained every nerve to bring up all their men, and towards evening, it became apparent that they would outnumber their opponents. The counting of the votes, after the poll closed at eight o'clock, did not take long, and at half-past ten the result of the day's contest was announced to be that 4,772 electors had voted for Hickman, and 3,656 for Plowden, giving the Conservative candidate a majority of 1,116. Wolverhampton returns three members to Parliament, and it has now divided its representation evenly between the three great parties, for Mr. C. P. Villiers is a Liberal Unionist, Sir Alfred Hickman, a Conservative, and Mr. H. H. Fowler, a Home Ruler.

That so popular a man as Mr. J. M. Maclean should have been sent to keep Sir Wm. Plowden company in retirement was matter of genuine surprise, the more particularly as the ex-hon. gentleman cannot be accused of having neglected to look after his constituency. The fact of his being rejected for Oldham, together with his Conservative colleague, Mr. Elliott Lees, points to the circumstance that his defeat was due to general political causes, in which, perhaps, the personal element may have had some weight. Both the successful Liberal candidates, Mr. J. M. Cheetham and the Right Hon. J. T. Hibbert, are well-known in Oldham. Mr. Cheetham is a local cotton spinner, a Methodist, was for many years a Sunday School teacher, and has taken an active part in the co-operative movement, of which Oldham is one of the earliest homes, and in which that movement has always flourished. Both he and Mr. Hibbert unsuccessfully sought the suffrages of the constituency in 1886, and they may have derived a good deal of benefit from the feeling, which has incontestably influenced many of the elections, that it was time to give the other side a turn. Mr. Hibbert's electoral connexion with Oldham dates as far back as 1859, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for its Party representation. He sat for the constituency from 1862 to 1874, and again in 1877 and 1885. But, apart from the personal element, the fact remains that there has been a change of political thought in Oldham, and to this, in the main, Messrs. Maclean and Lees owe their reverse. The figures at the polling which were very close were—J. Cheetham (Liberal), 12,619; Rt. Hon. J. T. Hibbert (Liberal), 12,541; Elliott Lees (Conservative), 12,205; J. M. Maclean (Conservative), 11,952, giving a Liberal majority of 336. In the two previous General Elections the figures were, 1885, J.T. Hibbert, (L.), 12,259; J. M. Maclean, (C.), 11,992; Hon. E. L. Stanley, (L.), 11,847; S. T. Whitehead (C.), 11,491. 1886: Maclean, (C.), 11,606; E. Lees (C.), 11,484; Hibbert, (L.), 10,921; J. M. Cheetham (L.), 10,891.

Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., failed in his attempt to wrest the representation of South Islington from the hands of the popular Sir Albert Rollit, who might almost be described as the solicitor to the Conservative party, so freely do the members of the same confide their legal troubles to him. Nevertheless, Mr. Digby made a good fight, and it was only by 321 votes that he was prevented enrolling himself in the ranks of the Anglo-Indian members of Parliament. The figures were: Rollit (Conservative), 3,194; Digby (Liberal), 2,873. In 1886 the polling was Rollit, 2,774; H. Spicer (Liberal), 2,208, majority, 566.

Stafford is a small borough, a class of constituency, whose instability in matters political the *Times* declares to be proverbial. This volatile trait in its character it was which prevented Mr. Douglas Straight succeeding to the seat held in the last Parliament by Mr. T. Solt, who sat on the Conservative side of the House. At the last General Elections Stafford was Conservative; it has now turned Liberal. The result of the polling on Monday was declared to be: C.E. Shaw (Liberal), 1,684; Douglas Straight (Conservative), 1,322; majority, 362. At the last General Elections the figures were: Solt (Conservative), 1,528; M'Laren (Liberal), 1,435; majority 93.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The public meeting to support a petition to Government in favour of a gold standard to save the country from the loss occasioned by the fall in silver and the fluctuations of exchange, which was announced for Wednesday next, has been postponed to the following Wednesday, August 10. The meeting will be held at 5-30 in the afternoon in the Cowasjee Framjee Institute.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, there being also present: Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Principal Oxenham, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Balchandra, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dharamsi, Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Harkissondas Narotumdas.

COAL.

The Committee sanctioned the purchase, from Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., of 500 tons Hastings Hartley coal, at Rs. 16-4-0 per ton, to be delivered at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

RETURN OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The Committee resolved to record Memorandum No. 8692, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter No. 1436, dated 19th idem, from the Chief Accountant, together with a return of receipts and disbursements for the quarter ending 25th June, 1892, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year; also a list of additional grants sanctioned by the Corporation during the quarter. The Chief Accountant adds that from the progress made in the closing of past year's accounts he is able to state that the revenue has been three lakhs better than the estimate and there have been savings in the expenditure of about five lakhs, exclusive of sums required for the renewal of lapsed grants.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee considered Letter No. 8755, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding, for the approval of the Committee and the Corporation, draft of an agreement, to be entered into with the Bandora Municipality for the supply of water for five years, from 1st idem, in lieu of the agreement which expired on that date, and stating that the only alteration of any practical importance is the allowance in clause 1 of 10 per cent. for leakage. Remarking that the Corporation, on 14th July, 1890, determined that before the renewal of the agreement a sum of Rs. 2,618 should be recovered from the Bandora Municipality on account of alterations of mains, contingent on the transfer of the internal supply, recommending that this sum be now reduced to Rs. 1,166-14-4. It was resolved that as applied for by the Commissioner, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the renewal of the agreement with the Bandora Municipality for the supply of water for a period of five years, from 1st July, 1892, as per draft agreement submitted therewith, and at the rate of twelve annas per thousand gallons by metre measurement, subject to an allowance of 10 per cent. thereof for leakage and subject to any corresponding increase or reduction of and to the same extent as the present rate for supply of water by metre measurement shall be increased or reduced during the said five years. That with reference to their resolution, dated 14th July, 1890, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the recovery from the Bandora Municipality of Rs.1,166-14-4 only instead of Rs. 2,618, the recovery of which was originally sanctioned for cost of alterations of mains contingent on the transfer of the internal supply of water to that Municipality.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The Committee further considered Memorandum No. 8352, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding the report of the working of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for 1891. The report has already been published in our columns.

The Chairman remarked that it appeared that Surgeon-Major Parekh was as usual doing very good work in the hospital. He deserved great credit for the very able and economic manner in which he managed the affairs of the institution. (Hear, hear.)

The report was forwarded to the Corporation.

A CURIOUS PETITION.

A discharged sub-Inspector of the Municipality, in petitioning the Standing Committee to reinstate him said: "I, the undersigned, your poor petitioner, with my crossed hands, approach before your Honour trusting that your Honour will be pleased to consider my pitiful case. I have served the Municipality as a sub-Inspector of F Ward, and worked nearly four years to the entire satisfaction to my immediate superiors, and my greatest misfortune my services were dispensed for a slight mistake which was committed by one of the enumerators was under me in not putting down the street's name in one of the schedule during the last census operation since in a moment I am thrown my employment I am simply starving in pulling my days in a most ingraceful manner. Further I beg to request Mr. Brewin, Police Superintendent, was placed me the block. . . Department clerk put me in severe section on the 16th February, 1891, the clerk cut my throat first. For the sake of Almighty God, for whose power and by whose infinite goodness to your Honour are pleased over the millions of inhabitants of this City of Bombay to look after their welfare, and promote the condition of thousands of your subordinates by overlooking their faults which the mankind hobble to commit have pity on me and grant me a job. Sir, I have no father, no mother, nor any close or distant relative, to whom shall I go and ask for a pie of bread except to your honorable meeting for this kind act of charity. I shall ever pray to your honorable meeting in my long life and posperity."

The petition was handed over to the Commissioner to deal with.

HUNTING THE SLIPPER-MAKER.

A petition was presented to the Committee from the dealers in country boots and shoes with respect to their right to sit on the footpaths. It stated that for forty years they had occupied the footpath, near the Crawford Markets and never been interfered with. On the 11th July the petitioners received a letter from Mr. H. A. Acworth, stating that he had no objection to their temporarily resuming their occupation where they used to carry it on, but that they were removed, he understood, by the police, though he did not know under what law, and they had better, if they wished, apply to the Police Commissioner to ascertain that. He addressed the Police Commissioner and received the following reply: "That the matter referred to is one with which the police have nothing to do." On the 19th instant temporary licenses were issued and business resumed; but, notwithstanding the licenses, they had been prosecuted by Superintendent Brewin. The petitioners asked to be relieved from their awkward position.

Colonel Wilson said that it would be well not to discuss the matter at present as it appeared to be a question in which the Municipal Commissioner had interfered with the rights of the Crown, and had asked him as Police Commissioner to suspend the general law in favour of a particular class of persons. The matter required full consideration and legal opinion before being disposed of. At present he was taking legal opinion and the question was under discussion. The Committee knew quite well that the controlling power of the Commissioner of Police was Government, and he was responsible to them for all his actions. Therefore, he considered it would be as well if the matter at present was allowed to rest.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the less said at present under the peculiar circumstances, either in the Standing Committee or Corporation, the better.

The subject was then dropped.

There was no other business of interest.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (SCRATCH TEAM) V'S. H. M.'S INDIAN MARINE.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday, the result being a draw, principally due to the inclemency of the weather. The Gymkhana declared their innings at an end after losing six wickets.

Score :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. D. Brooks, b A L Beaumont	26
Mr. F M Burne, b A L Beaumont	1
Capt Hunt, c G W Beaumont, b Jehangirjee	18
Mr. H R Dunk, b A L Beaumont	11
Mr T L Roberts, not out	40
Dagnell, b Jehangirjee	9
Mr P R Wilson, c Holland, b Jehangirjee	31
Mr A J Brooks, not out	3
Mr J C Brooks, Mr N S Glazebrook, Reilly — did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total	150

H. M.'S. INDIAN MARINE.

Sub-Lieut A L Beaumont c Wilson, b Dagnell	8
Mr G W Beaumont, not out	29
Mr A G Roberts, c Dagnell, b Burne	8
Lieut Ruck-Keene, not out	16
Lieut Wheater, Mr Pickard, Mr Laxton, Sub-Lieut Willock, Mr Jehangirjee, Lieut Wilson, Lieut Holland — did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total	66

Regarding the proposal to hold a Universal Exhibition in Paris in the year 1900, a Paris correspondent says the plan was taken into consideration yesterday afternoon by the Parliamentary Committee of Initiative. A Select Committee will shortly be appointed to examine the various schemes that are being brought before the Government.

MR. H. A. HORMARJEE'S INSOLVENCY.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, the matter of the insolvency of H. A. Hormarjee (Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee and Co.), was called on for further hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 47,98,591-13-7; the good assets to Rs. 5,13,903-5-8, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 60,014-14-0. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the insolvent; while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, while Mr. Scott also appeared for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the National Bank of India, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Agra Bank.

Mr. Hormarjee was further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, this being the fourth day of his examination. He said:—The Cooria Mills commission amounted to about Rs. 30,000 per year. I have had a correspondence with Elliott and Sons after the 16th April, but by an oversight have omitted to allude to the £5,000 or the Rs. 22,500. The amount of the redrafts drawn upon the persons mentioned in the list produced amounted to about Rs. 85,000, of which Rs. 4,250 had been recovered. On the 16th April, 1891, the Bank of Bombay rate of interest was 5 per cent., but I only received between 2 and 3 per cent. on the £5,000, which I sent to Elliott and Sons. Bills to the amount of £1,25,000 had been drawn on Hamborough and Co., and were still outstanding at the time of the failure. Mr. Bergendahl's figures in his accounts were all wrong.

This concluded Mr. Inverarity's cross-examination of the insolvent.

Mr. Inverarity asked leave to add fresh grounds of opposition to the discharge of the insolvent, being that he had withheld documents relating to his affairs, and that he had intended to diminish the sums due to his creditors by giving undue preference to one creditor.

Mr. Hormarjee, cross-examined by Mr. Scott, said: I remember being sent for by and having an interview with Mr. Stiven in March, but do not remember it was the 14th March. Mr. Stiven was manager of the Chartered Bank. I believe Mr. Lee, the chief accountant, was in and out of the room. Mr. Stiven said he had received a telegram from the head office in London. He mentioned it to me cursorily. It was not the first thing he mentioned to me. We first talked of exchange, the silver market, &c.

Did he say the telegram was to the effect that your firm was reported to be in difficulties?—No, he did not put it in that way. He said he had received a private and confidential telegram, asking if it was true that the firm of B. and A. Hormarjee had suffered heavy losses by working for a rise in exchange.

He told you the telegram was from his head office in London?—He said from London.

But you understood it was from the head office?—He said London, but it must have been from his head office.

Did he tell you that he had to reply to it?—No.

Did he ask you if the report was true?—No.

What did he say?—He asked me if I had had heavy losses. I said, "Yes, you knew that, and must have known that," I told him that I hoped things would improve.

Did you not say you had lost two or three lakhs in exchange proceedings, "but what is that to a firm like ours?"—No.

Did you say I am still possessed of large means?—No.

Did you say, "It is true I have lost money over exchange, but the amount does not affect my solvency?"—I said the first portion of your question, but nothing was said about my solvency.

Did Mr. Stiven ask you how much you had lost over exchange?—No. In answer to a question from him, "Are your losses three or four lakhs, do you think?"—I said if it were only three or four lakhs, it would not kill us.

Or you may have said, "What is that to a firm like ours?"—Yes.

You did not answer his question as to how much you had lost?—No, I did not think I was bound to do so.

Did he ask you how much capital you possessed?—No.

Did you say you had large means?—Yes, I may have said that, or large resources.

Did he say, "I shall reply to my London office according to what you have told me?"

office. The learned Counsel commenced with reading the "de benne esse" examination of Mr. Bergendahl, the manager of the Mercantile Bank, proceeded to Europe.

Mr. A. F. Simpson, manager of the New Oriental Bank, in liquidation, said he was present at the meeting of the insolvent's creditors held on the 16th April last. It was a meeting of bank managers and solicitors, the insolvent being also present. A balance-sheet, showing a loss of nineteen lakhs, was laid before the meeting, which separated after the insolvent had promised to prepare a more detailed statement before the creditors met again. The bank managers agreed to take no action to force the firm into the Insolvency Court, the insolvent undertaking to make no payments or transact business in connection with the firm. On the 15th April, the insolvent entered into a contract to buy £10,000, worth of telegraph transfers from the Oriental Bank, which was against a contract which he had previously made to sell a bill for a similar amount. Insolvent had to pay Rs. 11,800 as difference on those accounts which should have been, but was not, paid on the 15th April. On the 16th, witness sent the insolvent a written demand for payment, but did not receive an answer or the money.

The Court then adjourned until to-day (Thursday.)

THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. George Robert Neill, one of the liquidators of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Limited, a Joint Stock Company (now in voluntary liquidation), charged Vinayek Narayan, recently a cashier in the employ of the company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20-8. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Morojee Kashinath, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Edward John Smith said that he was appointed an auditor by the liquidators of Southwell and Austin, and took over the cash-balance from the accused. When he took the account it was not satisfactory. There were two entries not made in the cash-book. Witness pointed out the items of defalcations, which form the subject-matter of the charge, stating that the accused must have received the amount. Witness examined the books and discovered the defalcations. He received cash balance of Rs. 42 only. The balance required to be handed to him was Rs. 6,573-8-3.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morojee witness said that as the accused was cashier he must have received the amount of money in respect of which he stood charged.

This finished the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Morojee, in addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, contended that there was no evidence to prove that it was the accused who received money in respect of which the complaint was lodged. Mr. Neill and Mr. Smith did not know anything of their personal knowledge. Miss Kate Moore, one of the witnesses, was retained by the liquidators in service, but he (Mr. Morojee) did not know whether for assisting them in liquidation or for assisting them in the litigation, which they were carrying on, and in her evidence she had admitted that sometimes the other clerks also received cash payment for goods purchased by customers, when the accused attended to some other business. The only reliable evidence was that of Mr. Piper, who had stated that the accused assisted the auditor, and the other clerks then attended to his business. It was very probable that other clerks must have received the monies and the charge appeared to have been brought by Mr. Neill to satisfy his grudge against somebody. He was instructed to say that there was some ill-feeling between Mr. Neill and Mr. Piper.

The Magistrate then framed a charge against the accused of criminal misappropriation as a clerk in respect of the amount of Rs. 28. On being asked by the Magistrate, the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that he wished to call witnesses.

Rowjee Atmaram, at present employed as a clerk in the Government Dockyard, examined by Mr. Morojee, said he was lately in the service of Messrs. Southwell and Austin. He used to transfer items from the cash sales rough book to the fair cash-book. He was deeply engaged in April last, in taking the company's stock and forgot to write out in the fair cash-book the entries, in respect of which the accused was charged. The accused was then assisting auditors. Three of the cash sale items were initialled by either Miss Brook, or Miss Curnow, or the witness himself. The books were checked at the end of every month. The amount of cash handed over by the accused to Mr. Smith was in accordance with the statement. This was in the presence of Mr. Neill, when the books were also handed over.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming witness said that when he received the money of cash sales he handed over the same to the cashier in the evening. Witness showed several instances in which he received the money, which he handed over to the accused.

The case was at this stage adjourned until Tuesday next, at 12-30.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The following matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran yesterday :—

RE MASOODILAL KIRPARAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an "interim" order. Mr. Dhairyawan for an opposing creditor, Sookharam Baldevdas, opposed the application on the ground that he had concealed his account books, and that he had absconded from Bombay for more than eight months. Mr. Manker said that the insolvent had not absconded from Bombay but had gone to his native country for his marriage. His Lordship after hearing counsel granted two months' interim order.

RE POONAMCHAND KHUSHALCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the Official Assignee, moved for the examination of two of the witness in the matter. His Lordship granted the application, and made the rule returnable in a month.

RE LUXIMAN KASHINATH.

Mr. Manker, for the Official Assignee, moved for the examination of the insolvent. His Lordship granted the application, and made the rule returnable within one month.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

AN ADMIRALTY SUIT.

HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI ELIAS &c. OWNERS OF THE S.S. DECCAN.

His Lordship having expressed a wish to put Mr. Watt, the pilot, certain questions before giving his decision in this case, Mr. Watt attended the tour yesterday. In answer to his lordship, he said that, if the lights of the Sooltani had been made out by those on board the Deccan, at between 400 and 500 feet away from the pattimar, he could have avoided the collision, as he would have stopped the engines and let go the starboard or both anchors, and gone astern.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

There will be a game this evening, on the Cooperage ground. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. Sides as follows :—

CLUB COLORS.		WHITES.
W Ballantyne	Back	A P O' Brien
T Reed	½	J W Greahy
F Martin	½	E Waller
G F Lund	½	A Hawkins
V B Symmonds	½	G Kelly
C H Brierley	Forwards	H Fido
J E P White		J W Roberts
J H Fido		R Honner
E C Good		J Fido
F Blodwell		G Monod
H O Sealy		J Guyman
H Brewin		A Sohn
F Brewin		W Buckle
G Wise		C Symonds

The *Financial News* writes :—The straightforward and business-like statement which the Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has just issued will do a good deal towards destroying that "bacillus of uneasiness," which, unfortunately, has of late again shown itself in the City. It is, of course, to be regretted that the sum of £400,000 has to be written off the reserve fund of that bank; but it was known that the institution had lost heavily by failures and defalcations, and the best thing the directors could do, under circumstances, was frankly to face this loss and wipe it off. The reserve fund will still amount to £500,000, and the bank has a capital of dol. 10,000,000, with a further liability on the proprietors of another dol. 10,000,000. Its credit, therefore, stands deservedly high. That its earning powers have not been affected is proved by the fact that a dividend of £1 per share will be declared out of current profits.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

MEETING OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

A meeting of the Faculty of Arts was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Hall of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, C.S., Dean of the Faculty, presiding. There were also present : The Hon. Mr. Justice J. Jardine, C. S., Dr. MacDonald, Principal R. G. Oxenham, Rev. Mr. Scott, Professor MacMillan, Mr. Framji Kaw asji Banaji, Rev. Fathers Dreckmann and Bochum Messrs. F. M. Kanga, J. J. Modi and S. R. Bhandar, Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Modak, Mr. Joseph Ezechiel, Mr. K. R. Cama, Dr. A. P. de Andrade, Mr. D. N. Wadia, Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. MacOmish.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY AT THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

The business was to consider a letter from the Examiners in History and Philosophy at the M.A. Examination of 1891 with regard to the M.A. course in those subjects and the remarks thereon received from some of the affiliated Arts Colleges, which were both referred to the Faculty for their opinion by the Syndicate.

The letter referred to ran as follows :—

Sir,—We beg to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of the Syndicate in respect of the Examination for the Degree of M. A. in the School of History and Philosophy.

A somewhat long experience has convinced us that the Philosophical course laid down is too long and too vague. Students are required to show a knowledge of the history of Philosopyy from Theles to Kant, and a knowledge of Politics and Political Economy. No books are prescribed or suggested, nor is any indication given of the line of reading to be pursued. We think that it would be better to prescribe a certain period in the History of Philosophy, and to demand a study of the writings of each author; and in Politics we think it would be well to recommend certain books. In this way we would secure a knowledge which should be real so far as it went, and would be a sufficient equipment for further and independent study.

We would suggest the following regulations:—

1. Logic, one paper.
2. History of Ancient Philosophy from Thales to Aristotle, one paper.

Students are advised to read the introductory chapters to Grote's Plato, Zeller's Socrates and the Socratic Schools, Plato's Dialogues (with the exception of the Laws) translated by Jowett, Aristotle's Metaphysic, (Grote's Aristotle), Ethics, English Translation by Peters, Psychology, edited by Wallace, Politics, translated by Jowett, and Newman's Edition, Vol. I.

3. History of Modern Philosophy from Locke to Kant, one paper.

Students are advised to read Locke on the Human understanding, Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge and Alciphron, Hume's Enquiry concerning Human Understanding and concerning the Principles of Morals, Kant's Critique of Pure Reason (Max Muller's Translation, and the Edition by Mahaffy and Bernard), and Kant's Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Morals, and Chapters 1 and 3 of the Critique of Practical Reason (Abbot's Translation).

4. Politics and Political Economy, one paper.

It is unnecessary to prescribe books for the study of Political Economy, and it is not our intention to propose that any book or books on Politics should be "taken up" and read to the exclusion of other works on the subject. But we find that candidates require guidance in the subject, and we should suggest that the University should, in its notification for the Examination, refer candidates to such works as—

1. Bluntschli's Theory of the State,
2. Sidgwick's Elements of Politics,

a study of which will give them that grasp of the subject which will enable them to deal rationally and scientifically with the questions set in the paper.

We have selected what is the most important period in Ancient and Modern Philosophy. It would be difficult to frame a satisfactory course in the post-Aristotelian philosophy for men who cannot read Latin or Greek; while those who have passed an examination in the course prescribed by us will be qualified to understand the latter philosophies as set forth in English treatises.

With regard to Modern Philosophy, the course prescribed by us appears the most desirable at present, because it will fit men to decide upon the questions which are now dividing the great thinkers of the age. With regard to the writers who are omitted, Descartes and Spinoza possess perhaps rather an antiquarian interest than vital importance, and Leibnitz is not accessible in an English version.

With reference to the Historical periods assigned for the examination, we are of opinion that they are suitable and requird no revision; but we think it our duty to point out that in the absence of Historical lectures candidates are left to assimilate a very large quantity of literature without any guidance, with the result that they fail, not because they have not read, but because they have not read properly and have not been taught to discriminate. If it is necessary that candidates for honours in the History schools at Oxford and Cambridge should have the benefit of the lectures of many specialists, it is obvious that the Indian student is at a grievous disadvantage in working without any guidance whatever. We are of opinion that it is most advisable, both for the necessities of the candidates and the welfare of the History school, that each first class College affiliated to the University should make due provision for the regular instruction of candidates for the M. A. Degree in this subject.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

F. G. SELBY.
E. GILES.

The following are some of the remarks made by Professors of some of the affiliated Arts Colleges on the suggestions made by the Examiners, and addressed to the University Registrar :—

Mr. F. G. Selby forwarded the remarks of two members of the Deccan College. They ran as follows :—I think both the suggestions are good. Provision should be made in the Colleges for the teaching not only of the History required for the M.A. degree, but of that required for the B.A. degree also. But Government and the conductors of the private Colleges do not seem to be aware of the importance of this. The University, therefore, should make a strong representation to them on the subject. The necessity of appointing efficient teachers for the History put down in the B.A. course is, I think, very urgent. But still it has not attracted such attention as it deserves.—R. G. BHANDARKAR.

I agree with Dr. Bhandarkar in thinking that the course in question should be well defined; that the University should insist on due provision being made in the principal Colleges for the efficient teaching of the several courses in history recently laid down for the different Arts Examinations from M.A. downwards.—D. H. DASTUR.

Mr. R. S. Scott, Wilson College, wrote :—With reference to the proposed changes in the Examination in History and Philosophy for the degree of M.A., the Professors of this College approve the limiting of the periods of study and the prescribing (as part of the students' work) of certain books of the leading thinkers. They are of opinion that the proposed reading in Greek Philosophy is excessive in amount. As to Modern Philosophy, they observe that it is not quite clear whether the student is liable to be examined on objects outside the works of the four authors specified.

In particular, they find no reference to the teaching of the English moralists of the eighteenth century. This is of more importance, since Butler's Sermons have been removed from the B.A. course. They recommend that instead of, or in addition to, Hume's Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals, students should be asked to read Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy (edited by Whewell).

Mr. J. N. Unwalla, Principal, Bhavnagar Samaldas College, said :—With reference to your letter No. 1975, of 1891-92, of 20th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the suggestions and proposals made by Professor Selby and Mr. Giles with regard to the M.A. course in Moral Philosophy, Logic and Politics meet with the unqualified approval of all the members of the staff of this College.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann, Principal, St. Xavier's College, wrote :—In reply to your letter No. 1970, of 1891-92, I have the honour to inform you that, at a meeting of the common room of this College, the subjoined report drawn up by the Reverend H. Bochum, S. J., has been unanimously adopted. One of the Professors, however, thinks an elementary knowledge of Physiology absolutely necessary for a correct understanding of Psychology, and suggests the addition of Power's "Human Physiology" (or a similar book) to the recommended text-books.

1. The combination of the two subjects (History and Philosophy) in this group of the Examination seems highly objectionable.

First : It is not to the advantage but to the disadvantage of both, as it hampers the thorough study of either subject, and leads to vague and superficial answers to questions of detail, such as have been set in the examination papers of former years. Each subject is so wide, and contains so much literature in itself, that it is quite fit and worthy to form a group of its own, unhampered by the other. By the existing combination of the two subjects, even under the proposed scheme, this two sciences do not and cannot throw that light on each other which may have been expected when they were first united into one group of studies. While ancient Philosophy is prescribed. Ancient History is ommitted; nor does the prescribed period of Modern History correspond with the prescribed period of the History of Philosophy.

Secondly : It is out of harmony with the previous course of training which the student has undergone for in the B. A. Examination the subject of History and Philosophy form two independent groups, so that a student who has to take up Philosophy in the B. A. is quite at a disadvantage in preparing for the high standard of History which the M. A. degree requires, the more so as he lacks guidance both with regard to books and method, and to lectures of a "specialist" the deplorable want of which has been noticed by the proposers of the suggestions.

2. It is a matter of regret that the proposers have not grappled with the History part of the group as they have done with the Philosophy part. If, in their opinion, the existing Philosophy course is "too long and too vague" the History course is no less long and vague; for their words "no books are prescribed or suggested, nor is any indication given of the line of reading to be pursued" apply equally to History. Their excellent suggestion, that specialists" in History should be appointed to lecture to the M.A. students being a question of the future does not remedy the present unsatisfactory programme of History. The defect may be obviated in a similar manner as that complained of in the Philosophy course by recommending books and specifying the vague directions of the Calendar, page 55.

3. As regards No. 1 of the suggested regulations, we see to our regret that 'Logic' is kept as vague as it is at present. Neither its province nor the method of its study is indicated; no authors are recommended or suggested; no hint is given as to how far the Logic required for the M.A. is to exceed that required for the B.A. Examination.

4. With regard to Nos. 2 and 3 we have to remark :—First : The books to be read or studied appear to be too many and such as cannot be expected to be mastered by the candidates within the usual time, and we are afraid that they will encourage a superficial study, or leave the students satisfied with the condensed notes of a "Lecturer," especially if he is at the same time "Examiner." A glance at the appended list of books recommended in Nos. 2 and 3 will show at once that the amount of reading to be gone through is far too great, especially taking into consideration the fact that they furnish the material for one-third only of the examination papers. Second : We cannot agree with the proposers in expecting that the suggested course of modern philosophy (Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant) "will fit men to decide upon the questions which are now dividing the great thinkers of the age," unless the correct representation of the views of the schools opposed to these modern philosophers is also recommended to the students for their studies, by drawing to their attention such authors as Mivart ("On Truth"), Balmers (fundamental philosophy), Maher (psychology), Bodder (natural theology), and similar works of modern scholastic philosophy.

5. With regard to No. 4 we have no objection, but would suggest to recommend for the study of political economy also the recent work of Devas.

Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, wrote :—with reference to your letter No. 1971, dated 20th February 1892, I have the honour to state that the appended letter from the examiners in history and philosophy for the M.A. degree has been circulated to the Professors of the Gujarat College for remarks, and I have the honour to forward a copy of the minute made by the Professor of History, Mr. Darasha Shapurji Sethna. "The advantages of the course suggested by Messrs. Selby and Giles are obvious. Books might be prescribed or suggested for logic and history as well as for philosophy and politics, so that some kind of understanding might be established between the examiners and examined." I may add that I concur with Mr. Sethna's opinion that it is advisable, as far as possible, to prescribe books for history, and certainly for the study of logic, on which the examiners have made no suggestion.

The Chairman said : I will briefly state the subjects on which the Syndicate desire the opinion of the Faculty of Arts. Several of the M.A. subjects are discussed in the letter from Principal Selby and Mr. Giles, *viz.*, logic, ancient and modern philosophy, and politics and political economy. They are part of the group of history and philosophy, in which six papers are set as shown at page 55 of the University Calendar. These papers are :—1 and 2. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including constitutional law, manners, literature, political, geography, and ethnology. At page 346 you will see that in 1891 the period was from the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789, and in 1892 the period is from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Vienna, 1815. 3. Politics as a science, including political economy. 4. Logic, including the phylosophy of the inductive sciences. 5. The History of Greek Philosophy. 6. The History of Modern Philosophy from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century. In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers a candidate may bring up (*a*) Historical or External Evidences of Christianity. (*b*) Moral or Internal Evidences of Christianity. You will observe that the University neither prescribes nor recommends any particular text books in any of these subjects. The kind of learning required, the standard exacted, may be gathered from the regulations and from the papers set by Messrs. Selby and Giles at p. 218 of the appendix to the calender. I hope these remarks will help the Faculty to the changes which these learned examiners propose to make. In both periods of philosophy they propose to shorten the period of historical time, and by the recommendation of books they propose apparently to concentrate the study upon certain great thinkers, Plato, Aristotle, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, and Kant. The printed papers show the criticisms the proposals have received. As regards philosophy they show a desire not to exclude any part of the studies now proposed, but to include something more, some schools of opinion, which the learned and responsible writers think ought to be made familiar to the students. I remember that distinguished scholar, and teacher, Principal Wordsworth, a former Vice-Chancellor, once claimed for this University and for the great schools of philosophy that very great system which had deeply affected the human mind through the centuries of the past should find acadimic recognition here. Our present curriculum shows that the University acts up to this large-minded view, and, therefore, I am in sympathy with the aim of these critics, and think the question becomes one of detail whether there is room in the curriculum and in the time at disposal of the students for the particular schools of thought to which the writers advert. Now, I will point out what these are. Principal Scott, of the Wilson College, notices that there is no reference to the English moralists of the Eighteenth Century, which he thinks of more importance, since Buttler's Sermons have been removed from the B. A. course. The Professors there also recommend that instead of or in addition to Hume's inquiry on morals, students should be asked to read Sir James Mackintosh's Ethical Philosophy. Then we find a Professor at St. Xavier's College wishing to include Power's Human Physiology in the pyschology; and the common room there suggests as complementing the philosophy of Locke, Berkeley Hume, and Kant. the more modern scholastic works of Myart, Balmer, Maher, and Bodder. The question is also raised by these two colleges whether the proposed reading in philosophy is not too much. On all these matters your opinion is invited by the Syndicate. The Professors at St. Xavier's College wish to deal with history and logic also in the same way as Messrs. Selby and Giles propose about philosophy—I mean by recommending particular books and specifying the vague directions of the calendar. The examiners themselves propose to specify such works as those of Bluntschli and Sidgwick under the head of politics. It is open to the Faculty to deal with all these matters in full detail, or to state its opinion in more general terms, leaving such things as the specification of the particular books to the Syndicate. I believe that any alteration of the present rules would come before the Faculty after proposals are framed by the Syndicate, at any rate before us all in the Senate. Lastly, your opinion is invited on a matter that concerns the colleges. The Deccan College and St. Xavier's College appear entirely to concur in the opinion of the examiners that proper arrangements should be made in the colleges for the right teaching of history. In the presence of men much more qualified to begin the discussion I am not going into the merits of the scheme, but as Principal Scott complains that the reading now proposed is excessive, I feel sure that the Faculty would like to hear from the examiners whether their proposals add to the work to be done by the students. I wish very much Principal Selby or Mr. Giles were here this afternoon. It seems to me that the new scheme saves the candidates for M. A. from the obligation of studying the later developments of Greek philosophy including the Alexandrian School, and dispenses with a knowledge of the Arabian translators and the schoolmen, the great Doctors of the Church, St. Thomas, and Scotus and the rest, and all the theological discussion of philosophy in the Middle Ages, and till some time after the Council of Trent, and also dispenses I think with the Cambridge platonists and some other results of the questions raised by Hobbes. Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibnitz are expressly excluded by the Examiners in their letter. It would seem then that the candidate for the degree of M.A. is to be relieved of a great load. One question I would like to put as profoundly interesting to all who have ever heard the voice of divine philosophy. What provision is made for teaching the doctrines of the Porch and the Garden, and the influence of those philosophies in Imperial Rome? Are these subjects taught for any other part of the curriculum in Arts? I point out also that no suggestion is made about the option of being examined in the evidences of Christianity.

Mr. J. J. Modi seconded the proposition.

Father Dreckmann proposed that the Faculty of Arts should refer the matter to a committee of experts, as there were many important questions of details to be considered and settled, and that the members of the committee should be taken from the professors who taught the subjects at the various colleges. That this committee should submit their report to the Faculty, and the Faculty through the Syndicate, which should submit its final views to the Senate.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang proposed that the Syndicate be informed that the Faculty was generally of opinion that the changes proposed by Messrs. Selby and Giles were in the right direction, but that the Faculty would recommend the Syndicate to have the details of the courses in history and philosophy considered by a committee of experts, and the scheme settled by such committee for submission to the Syndicate.

Principal Oxenham, in seconding the proposition, observed that it was very much to be regretted that neither the proposers of the original scheme nor any of the gentlemen who wished to see it modified had thought it proper to submit a definite proposition to be considered by them.

Dr. MacDonald, the Registrar, said that he had received a few days ago a telegram from Mr. Selby stating that he wished to propose that the scheme be recommended for adoption.

Principal Oxenham : I suppose he did not give the requisite notice.

Dr. MacDonald : I said that the usual custom was that no notice was necessary.

Principal Oxenham said that when Mr. Selby went so far as to send a telegram; but he did not come himself to discuss the subject, neither did he lay any definite proposal before the Faculty, they ought not to separate without an expression of regret that the proposers of the original scheme had not brought forward the proposal in such a way that it could be considered and dealt with satisfactorily, and in the shape of a definite motion.

The Rev. Mr. Scott : There should be a supplementary expression of regret that from the Elphinstone College we have got neither light nor leading. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy supported Mr. Telang's resolution, which was, after some further discussion, carried. Father Dreckmann having withdrawn his proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang then said that he wished to make a proposal about the question of teaching history and philosophy in the colleges, which involved a certain indirect reflection upon the condition of matters which existed up to the present time. He did not think they had materials enough before them upon which any representation at present could be based, and he, therefore, suggested that the Faculty should make no proposal to the Syndicate on that question.

Principal Oxenham remarked that, as far as Government Colleges were concerned they had been recently strengthened. Government had appointed an additional Professor in the Deccan College, and a first-class, graduate as Professor of History in the Elphinstone College. The two colleges had received an accession of strength within the last few months.

The proceedings then terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

The two large annuities alloted from the Madras Medical Fund on the 1st July 1892, have not been taken up by subscribers.

The Government of India have sanctioned the supply of furniture for the War Game building at Poona, at a cost of about Rs. 350.

A proposal to utilise the services of the Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee as an expert Inspector under the Indian Explosive Act, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

The Commander-in-Chief having recommended that twenty condemned Martini-Henry Rifles should be issued to each Native Infantry Regiment in India, for the use of recruits at drill, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal. It will take some 3,000 rifles to meet this demand.

The course of instruction in Army Signalling for native troops will begin at Poona on the 1st August. Each regiment that has received signalling equipment will detail a party of ten non-commissioned officers, and the Mountain Battery five non-commissioned officers, for the course. Lieutenant Bennett, 1st Worcester Regiment, has been appointed to superintend the classes. The course will last for ninety days, after which the classes will have one month's brigade practice with British troops.

The competitors at the Central Meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association in December will be glad to learn that some very interesting experiments in night-firing will be carried out there. As many men as possible will be allowed to take part in them, and they will be conducted in as pratical a way as can be arranged. We may state that it occured to the Commander-in-Chief that advantage might be taken of having at Meerut about 500 of the best shots in the Bengal Presidency, besides a selection of equally good men from the native armies of the other Presidencies, to conduct these experiments under the most favourable conditions as regards the infantry shooting. At the same time knowing how great is the interest taken by volunteers attending the meeting in all matters connected with musketry, Lord Roberts thought it would be acceptable to them if they were afforded an opportunity of witnessing and taking a part in such instructive work. With General Nairne commanding at Meerut there is every guarantee that the experiment will be a thoroughly parctical one, and the presence of Lord Roberts and the Army Head-quarters Staff at the meeting will add to the interest. Night attacks are strongly advocated by leading military critics on the Continent, and similar exercise of our troops in India cannot fail to be of the highest advantage.

The Sultan of Turkey has forbidden all cycling in or near Constantinople on the ground that the pastime is "immoral and dangerous to the State."

It is a significant sign of Russian activity in Central Asia, observes the *Pioneer*, that Colonel Yanoff should have been chosen as the leader of the expedition to the Pamirs which Reuter mentioned a few days ago. He is plainly in high favour, and his selection shows that his indiscretion last year has really been a stepping-stone to preferment. The question naturally suggests itself, to what part of the Pamirs the expedition is bound? As was explained a few days ago, it is not likely that the Great and Little Pamirs, the most southern of all will be again visited. With Hunza and Nagar under British control no intrigues can be carried on in that quarter. The Khargosh Pamir about the Great Kara Lake is in Russian territory south of the Trans-Alai Range; the Rang Kul, Sares, and Alichur Pamirs, over which the Chinese claim authority, lie to the south of the Khargosh, and it is to these parts of the "Roof of the World" that Colonel Yanoff will doubtless betake himself. In fact, information was received some time ago that a force had already appeared at the Rang Kul, a small lake in the heart of the great up-lands. At the same time Shignan and Roshan, we are convinced, are the objectives which the Russians have in view. They have two things in their favour: the disturbed state of Afghanistan, and the political confusion in England, with the prospect of Mr. Gladstone's advent to office. They look back to Penjdeh, and remember that Mr. Gladstone was then Prime Minister: while they are anxious to wipe out their failure to establish themselves on the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush last year—when Lord Salisbury insisted on an apology for Colonel Yanoff's unwarrantable proceedings. There is no attempt at concealment this time, for Reuter mentions that the expedition has actually started. If in the course of a few weeks it becomes plain that Shignan and Roshan are actually being entered, and the Amir's small outposts forced back over the main stream of the Oxus, the policy of the British Government should be to protest instantly against this new aggression, and to demand that the preliminaries of a new Boundary Commission be at once arranged. Whether a Government with Mr. Gladstone at its head, would have the requisite backbone to adopt such a course, is another matter. Unpleasant memories surge up of the "Mervousness" which made a former Gladstone Administration ridiculous. In the meantime the Russian war party at St. Petersburg would do well to note that Mr. Gladstone's prospective lease of power is itself an uncertainty.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE HONORABLE MR. MACKAY'S SPEECH.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

BAGEHOT'S OBJECTION ON ACCOUNT OF FALSE COINING.

The proposal to introduce a gold standard into India is not new. It was suggested as far back as 1876, and if you will refer to the *Economist* of 11th November of that year, you will find the proposal discussed and condemned by Mr. Bagehot, chiefly because "a currency of silver coins circulating much above their cost value would be likely to cause their forgery." The *Economist* of that date then states that "this is as certain as that a high tariff will cause smuggling;" and it proceeds to say "if silver should fall enough to make this scheme worth thinking of the gain by coining rupees in India, or importing them into India, would be very great and we may depend upon it capital would go into the business. Some of the shrewdest people in the world—the American producers of silver—would have an interest in managing it, and we may be sure they would manage it. The moral objection to such a currency is very great, for it is an incessant temptation to diffuse fraud and this evil would be fastened on India for ever." For these and other reasons the *Economist*, writing in November, 1876, says: "We cannot think that the suggested plan for a new Indian Currency would be a good one even if it could be shown that silver was sure to be permanently excessively depreciated. And as the preponderating probability seems at present to be that it will not be so depreciated we are still of opinion that it would be unwise to begin a policy on the face of it, and almost admittedly so anomalous. Well, as I stated on a previous occasion, France, with her large circulation of over-valued silver currency of unlimited legal tender, has not found herself flooded with forged silver coins though the temptation she has offered to "the shrewdest people in the world" is greater than India would offer by the establishment of a gold standard at 1s. 6d. per rupee. Mr. Bagehot's forecast of the course of the silver market has proved an unfortunate one, silver having fallen since 1876 from 54d. to 40d. per ounce. I think, gentlemen, the moral objection put forward by the *Economist* may safely be set aside, and I do not apprehend, as the *Economist* did, that capital would go into the false coining business. A few false coins would doubtless be made, but they would do no harm even if they were so well coined as to escape detection, which I think is doubtful. The coinage of many false coins would require the erection of a mint, the purchase of machinery and the investment of a good deal of capital. Now, gentlemen, capital as you know, is proverbially timid and, besides all this, no country would allow coins to be manufactured within its limits in imitation of the coins of a foreign country. For example, if any shrewd person were to start coining French five-franc pieces in India he would find that there was a Section of the Penal Code applicable to his case. It stands to commonsense that there must be a law of this sort in every country; the comity of nations requires it. The answer to those who advance the false coining danger as an impediment to the gold standard, therefore, is :—The coining of a few coins would do no perceptible harm. The coining of many would require a mint, and nobody would be so foolish as to spend his money on such a mint; in the first place because its existence could not be kept secret and in the second place because the laws of the country in which it was erected would put a stop to it and probably give the enterprising and ingenious owner from ten to twenty years' imprisonment.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.

One of the newspapers pronounces the scheme which I have just endeavoured to describe as a radically vicious one inasmuch as it will be practically useless and will cost money. The same paper states that the scheme would have the effect of forcing the banks to import gold irrespective of the requirements of the country, merely that it may pass through the mints on its way to the stocking or the melting pot as a preliminary to its being re-exported, and it asserts that the arrangement would be worse than wasteful because it would have the effect of keeping a quantity of gold in limbo and would thereby tend to a further appreciation of gold and would consequently aggravate the loss inflicted on India by the fall in sterling prices. The newspaper then tells us that the arrangement proposed is absolutely superfluous since the same object might be attained by levying a seignorage on a sliding scale on the coinage of the silver imported by the banks.

HOARDING OF GOLD.

I must confess that I am unable to follow the objections taken. In the first place if people want to put gold into a stocking or to re-export it they can do either of these things just as easily while India has no gold standard as they will be able to do after her gold standard is effectively established. In fact, the continuous appreciation of gold which goes on under the present system gives people an inducement to hoard gold, which would cease to exist under the proposed arrangement. If a man desires to hoard one of the precious metals now, he naturally prefers gold to silver, for he calculates that the gold piece, which he buys to-day for, say, 15 rupees, will probably be worth 17, 18 or 20 when necessity requires that he should again part with it. When the relative values of gold and silver in India are fixed, the incentive to the hoarding of gold will be diminished, and it is even probable that some proportion of the existing hoards may come into circulation.

APPRECIATION OF GOLD.

As regards the argument, that the withdrawal from the Western nations by India of a quantity of gold would have the effect of reducing sterling prices still further and thereby aggravating India's loss, I think that a slight fall in gold prices would not be an unmitigated evil. The appreciation of gold which would result from India having her fair share of it might tend to reduce the price of English manufactures, English machinery, Railway plant, &c., but it seems to me that such a reduction would be to the benefit and not to the injury of India. But the fact is, that we are to have a silver currency to a very large extent, and we shall want comparatively little gold and consequently our demand on the stock of gold in the world will be trifling and will produce no appreciable effect on gold prices. For instance, we shall want less than Austro-Hungary, and our demand will come gradually on the market, and when the standard has once been established the extra yearly demand will probably be less than the quantity of gold which is being produced by the Indian mines alone.

QUANTITY OF GOLD REQUIRED.

It is estimated that the gold standard can be effectively maintained in India by Government holding a reserve of fifteen millions of gold, and I am not at all sure but that the adoption of a gold standard by India will do much to stay the appreciation of that metal. There are a good many evidences that the people of India are beginning to waken up to the fact that the rupee is not what it once was, and this is not to be wondered at if you reflect on the circumstances. The native who, twenty years ago, bought a gold mohur for sixteen rupees and stowed it away has realized that he can only get one now for twenty-three; and if you will look at the imports of gold into India for the last few years, you will find that they have been increasing. For the period of three years ending 31st March 1889 the gold imports were under eight crores while for the period of three years ending 31st March 1892 they were over ten.

NATIVES BEGINNING TO DISTRUST SILVER.

If distrust of the rupee once takes possession of the minds of the natives, as you may be sure it eventually will do when they realize that it has lost half its old value in relation to gold, we shall see an increase in the importation of gold into India for hoarding purposes, which will do more to appreciate the value of that metal than the establishment of a gold standard. With the gold value of the rupee fixed once and for ever, the distrust of silver, which is now appearing, would vanish and the hoarding of rupees would probably continue or be resumed and the hoarding of gold would probably not increase. It appears to me, therefore, that it is as much in the interests of those who hold monometallist views in England as in the interests of India that a gold standard should be adopted without delay for the silver coinage of this country.

SEIGNORAGE ON SILVER.

As to a seignorage on a sliding scale being levied by Government on the coinage of silver, such an arrangement would, so far as I am able to understand the proposal, be unworkable. With the daily fluctuations in the value of silver the seignorage would have to be altered daily to establish the rupee at a fixed sterling value, and the complaints to which such a shifty arrangement would give rise would prevent any Government from attempting to undertake it.

CONTRACTION OF COINAGE.

I have heard it objected that the proposed gold standard will involve an inconvenient contraction of our coinage and that rates of interest and discount will rise, but this will not be the case. We shall have no more contraction of coinage than is to be found in all countries with a gold standard. As regards the rates of interest and discount, these depend on the demand and supply of capital and have nothing to do with currency. On this point you will find that all economists are agreed.

NO PROFITS IN BUSINESS.

My experience of Calcutta dates back a little under twenty years while that of a number here goes back much further, but I will confine my retrospect to the last nineteen years. Well, if you will look at the names of the European mercantile firms which were in Calcutta nineteen years ago, you will find that out of 83 as many as 36 are now out of existence, that number having either failed or wound up because they found business unprofitable. And research will also show you that at least twenty other European mercantile firms have appeared and disappeared in Calcutta within the past nineteen years. Again, gentlemen, can you give me the names of twenty men who have retired from Calcutta in the past twenty years, having made a competency, not to say a fortune, in doing a general import and export business? I venture to think you cannot! Now this is Calcutta's record and from what I know of Bombay, I think that if enquiries were made there the result would be found to be no better. Now, Gentlemen, all this means a considerable loss of money, and I would be afraid to estimate what the exchange banks alone have gone out in the past twenty years through mercantile failures in India, but the figures must, I think, be pretty large. For my own part it was not a desire for change of air that brought me to India, nor is it the salubrious climate that keeps me here, and I fail to see wherein the merchant's advantage rests if he not only makes no money but loses his capital into the bargain. The fluctuations in exchange, I was told by two of the leading Bank Managers in Calcutta the other day, have accounted for many of the failures in India within the past few years. They both also remarked to me (they are here now and can bear me out)

that it would be in the interests of Eastern Banks if a stable exchange, such as they have in Australia or Java, could be secured, an exchange which does not fluctuate more than one per cent. or so in a year.

ENGLISH INVESTMENTS IN RUPEE SECURITIES.

One man tells us that Indian rupee securities are favorite stocks at home. Now, gentlemen, how can this be? It is true that a considerable amount of rupee paper is held in England, but look at the shrinkage in value it has undergone in the past twenty years. In 1873 4 o/o rupee paper stood in London at 96 while to-day its price is 69, roughly, a fall of 33 o/o. Many of the people who held it twenty years ago probably hold it still, dreading to face the loss. As regards the English hol

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The regulations for the French grand manœuvres of this year, which will, in regard to effectives, be on a somewhat more restricted scale than those of 1891, present some points of special interest. Although the character of the operations will not differ materially, much greater initiative is to be left to the director of them; and it may be remembered that the want of initiative was a point much dwelt upon in the criticisms of the last manœuvres. We note also that a new character is to be given to the cavalry manœuvres. In 1891 it was a question only of manœuvres of division, but this year there will be *manœuvres d'ensemble*, and it would appear that the character of the operations will be more changed than their name. There is, in fact, a strong desire to break away from the fatal influence of the camp of Chalons, the vicinity of which has long been recognised as the theatre for cavalry manœuvres. Every French cavalry officer knows the neighbourhood well, and the constant repetition of manœuvres on the same spot has, in the opinion of very many, dulled in the French cavalry the fine sense of locality, and the capacity of properly making use of the "terrain." There are not a few, indeed, who believe that the habits acquired at the camp of Chalons brought about the ineffective character of the operations of the French cavalry in the war of 1870. In fact, after the war, the system of camps of instruction was broken away from for a time, but there has been greater and greater recurrence to it in recent years.

American naval constructors are no longer to be admitted into foreign dockyards for purposes of study. The cadets chosen by the Navy Department to go abroad for instruction in naval architecture will hereafter be restricted to a technical education at the Universities, and practical experience at the navy yards of the United States. The privileges enjoyed heretofore in England and in France have been discontinued. This was to be expected. The United States have demonstrated that they are about to enter into the most formidable competition with other nations in building ships for war and for commerce. The naval vessels already constructed are so admirable, and each one shows such improvement upon its predecessors, that the most lively apprehension may well be felt by foreign builders. Under these circumstances it would be unreasonable to expect a continuance of favours granted to us when we were practically beginners. Neither is it important that our young constructors should study at foreign dockyards. American naval architects have mastered the science as it is practised to-day, and their study now is not merely to imitate what is done abroad, but to improve the old methods and institute better ideas. American dockyards, not those of Europe, will be the schools of instruction for the world in the future.

The death of Captain Mayer in his duel with the Marquis de Mores will not put an end to duelling in France, as some people hope and think, says the "European Mail." The Minister of War has declared his intention of protecting Jewish officers in the French army from insult, but he dare not run counter to public opinion in France by declaring it is the duty of the Government to put down duelling by treating it as a crime. Deaths are few, and usually—as was probable in this case—accidental. It is the clumsy swordsman who runs his adversary through the lungs. The skilful tireur usually succeeds in satisfying his honour by inflicting the merest scratch. Were it not for an occasional death, duelling would become ridiculous. There is rarely any deep feeling of vindictiveness in these rencontres, and probably no one more bitterly regrets the death of the unfortunate Jewish officer than the man who slew him. A fencer requires the greatest power over his foil and limbs to check his lunge before it is half delivered. As a rule, the most dangerous wounds are inflicted on himself by the inexpert fencer, who spits himself on his adversary's sword. If he have a novice to deal with, he may run him through by mistake. In short, it requires as much practice with the foil to learn how not to kill our opponents as to gracefully murder them by an elegant lunge in "tierce."—

Inasmuch as the relation of coast, shore, and harbour defence to the naval and military forces is a question of great and growing interest both at home and abroad, writes a service paper, it will be interesting to give an outline of the main features of the existing dispositions in France (which are being much discussed) as laid down by the decree of May 13, 1890. This programme was prepared by the staffs of the two services, and approved by the Superior Council of War. In case of mobilisation, the departments of war and marine are to concur in securing the defence of the coasts. In order, it is stated—though the *sequitur* is not easy to discover—to secure unity of command, the divers elements of action are to be grouped under the naval prefects; but, since the law of 1791 places the coast defence under the Minister of War, the naval prefects, in so far as the command of the land forces is concerned, will pass under the orders of that minister. Every naval prefect has under his authority certain coast sections, in groups, and at the head of every section is a general or superior officer either of the land or marine forces. These section-commanders have charge of the various elements of coast defence dependent upon both the naval and military departments, including coast-defence vessels, torpedo boats, signals, etc., and of the coast brigades and active units of the customs service. Troops, of whatever nature, thus employed, are considered as operating before the enemy, and are independent of the territorial command. The naval prefect may move them from section to section, the Minister of War being informed, and, in case they are transported by railway, consulted. The naval prefects and section-commanders receive their instructions from both ministers, in regard to the several elements belonging to the department of each. The governors of coast fortresses are under the orders of the section-commander, in so far as the seaports are concerned, and they pass wholly under his authority as soon as his military and marine forces take part in the operations. If such a commander should think his forces too weak, he will apply to the general commanding the region, who will send him reinforcements; and, if these should exceed three battalions, the general will take supreme command of the operations of the section, so far as the military forces are concerned, under the authority of the Minister of War. Lastly, in case important organised military bodies should take the field, the military authorities will assume the supreme directions of operations by virtue of a special order of the Minister of War.

The French naval manœuvres will not be "grand" manœuvres in the conventional understanding of the term, but will have a more modest character. The operations of 1890 and 1891 had for their purpose to study the tactics of the high seas, and the results have been submitted to a special committee. The Naval General Staff, presided over by Admiral Gervais, has therefore considered that it is desirable to base the year's manœuvres upon the question of coast defence and the many points raised in relation thereto. The mobile and fixed defences of the coasts of France and of Algeria and Tunis will consequently be mobilised, and the squadrons will have the duty of attacking them, from which a number of small engagements will doubtless ensue, throwing light upon the employment of torpedo-boats. The cruiser Cosmao has been despatched to Bizerta for preliminary work in view of the manœuvres thereabout.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wintle, late Royal Artillery, has started an idea for disposing of the meat ration difficulty, to which the attention of the War Office is continually being directed. He suggests that our gallant defenders should be converted into a body of vegetarians. His ideas are propounded in the pages of the "Vegetarian." On the question of whether the soldier could perform all his duties on a purely vegetable diet, Colonel Wintle instances the Turk, who has always proved himself to be endowed with singularly strong vitality and energy; he can live and fight when soldiers of any other nationality would starve, and can bear the greatest hardships and exist, on the scantiest and simplest food. The celebrated Lord Hothfield, who defended Gibraltar during the siege, who was well-known for his hardy habits, ate neither animal food nor drank wine, his constant diet being bread and vegetables and his drink water. Another well-known vegetarian soldier was the eminent Army Surgeon Jackson, who said: "My health has been tried in all ways and climates, and, by the aid of temperance and hard work, I have worn out two armies in two wars, and probably could wear out another before my period of old age arrives. I eat no animal food, drink no wine or malt liquor, nor spirits of any kind. I wear no flannel, and regard neither wind nor rain, heat nor cold, when business is in the way." So much for Colonel Wintle's proposal. It is doubtful, however, adds a military journal, whether recruits would come forward as readily as they do if it were explained to them that their food would consist of vegetables only. We have to regard all such questions from the recruiter's standpoint, and recruiting officers will bear us out, we feel sure, when we say that the knowledge that they will get a fairly good "square meal" daily has not a little to do with attracting men to the Colours under our voluntary system.

A most friendly and well-timed paper has appeared this month in the "Jahrbacher fur die deutsche, Armee und Marine" under the title of "The English Cavalry Manœuvres of 1891." The writer evidently understands our methods thoroughly, and we should be glad to see his views made more widely known by means of a full translation. He criticises our cavalry in a courteous manner, without any assumption of superiority, but rather in the tone of a kinsman and well-wisher.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

JULY 27.

Kelly, Bde-Surgn, Lt-Col, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Bangalore.
Griffith, Major, Bengal, R W Fus, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Radcliffe, Major, Bo, Comt, on duty, from Mhow.

JULY 27.

Mallock, Lieut, Bengal, R Fus, to join, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th July, 1892.

Leave of absence for 4 months is granted to Gunner J. Hodkinson from the 29th instant.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 20.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt L C Dundas, D S O, Depy Assist Adj-Genl, to officiate as Assist Adj Genl, Presidency District, vice Brevt Lieut Col Michell, on leave.

Capt G V Dangfield, Station Staff Officer, Fort William, to officiate as Depy Adjt-Genl, Presidency Dist, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Dundas.

21st Punjab Infantry—Lieut C Kaye, Derbyshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles—Capt A H G Kemball, Wing Commander, 2nd Battn 5th Gurkha Rifles, to be Offg 2nd-in-Comd, with effect from date of joining, vice Barrett, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers passed the examination in the "Parvatiya" Language (Colloquial) at Camp Ogbl, on the 28th June:—Maj G Hewkes, 2nd Battn 5th Gurkha Rifles; Lieuts J F Browne and A W Money, Royal Artillery.

Military Works Dept—Second Lieut G Lubbock, R E., temporarily attached to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, is posted to the Madras Command.

Nursing Sister J Hughes, Indian Nursing Service, is granted one month's extension of leave on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—2nd Battn South Wales Borderers—Capt A W Birch, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Manchester Regt—Capt R D Vizard, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to Ceylon:—

18th Hussars—Lieut W P M Pollok, for three months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Second Lieut W J B Tweedie, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Japan:—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut A M A Lennox, "C" Battery, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to New Zealand:—1st Battn Bedfordshire Regt—Major G D M Nisbett, for four months, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(N.-W Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Col G W C Plowden, Cantt Magte, Meerut, privilege leave for 3 months, is cancelled.

Surg-Capt G H Fink, Civil Surg, Bijnor, privilege leave for 42 days, is cancelled.

Mr R S Aikman, on return from deputation, to be Dist and Sess Judge, Farukhabad.

The Rev L Klugh, a Jr Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establt, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Home Dept, to be Chaplain of Jhansi, from such date as he may take over charge of his duties at Jhansi.

Mr H D'A Innes, Dist Supdt of Police on return from privilege leave, to the Gorakhpur dist.

Surg-Maj E S Brander, Offg Supdt, Central Prison, Bareilly on being relieved of the duties of that appointment, to revert to his substantive appointment as Civil Surgeon, Etawah.

Mr J A Luffman, Dist Supdt of Police, on being relieved by Mr H D'A Innes, from Gorakhpur to Rae Bareli.

Surg-Maj G M Nixon, I M S, Civil Surg, Jhansi, to be Hony Surg, vice Lukis, resigned.

The Rev Brook Deedes, M A, to be Hony Chaplain, 3rd Administrative Battalion of Volunteer N W P vice the Rev J F Scobell, resigned.

Midland Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Hony Surg C P Lukis resigns his Commission.

Mr N F McLeod, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Northern Div, Ganges Canal, vice Mr King, appointed to officiate as Supdtg Engr 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 23.)

The Rev T E F Cole returned from six months' special leave on urgent private affairs and resumed charge of the Jubbulpore Chaplaincy from the Rev L Klugh.

On return from the privilege leave Mr T Drysdale, Depy Commissioner, is re-posted, temporarily, to the Wardha District.

On being relieved by Mr T Drysdale, Mr H M Laurie, I C S, Offg Depy Commissioner, Wardha, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Excise, &c.

On being relieved by Mr H. M. Laurie, I C S, Mr B P Standen, I C S, Offg Commissioner of Excise, &c, reverts to District duty, and is posted, as Assist Commissioner, to the Jubbulpore District.

Messrs B P Standen, I C S, and A D Younghusband, I C S, respectively made over and assumed charge of the office of Depy Commissioner, Nagpur.

In consequence of the deputation of Col T A Scott, Depy Commissioner, 2nd (Offg 1st) class, the following temporary promotions among Depy Commissioners are ordered:—Mr L Gordon, Depy Commissioner, 3rd (Offg 2nd) class, to officiate as Depy Commissioner, 1st class; and Mr L S Carey, I C S, Dep[illegible] Commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as Depy Commissioner, 2nd class.

Mr J H Firth, Professor of Mathematics, High School and College, Jubbulpore, officiated as Principal, Jubbulpore College, in addition to his own duties.

Mr A S Womack, I C S, returned from the three months' special leave on urgent private affairs and resumed charge of the office of Depy Commissioner, Bilaspur, from Mr R A B Chapman, I C S.

Mr W E Hankin made over charge of the office of Assist Dist Supt of Police, Jubbulpore.

Mr A. A. Watson, Assist Conservator of Forests, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the fifteen months' leave.

(Punjab Gazette.)

The furlough to Europe granted to Capt C S deButts Martindale, Asst Commr, has been extended by H M's Secy of State for India by a period of one month.

The Rev W Ellison, Chaplain of Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 6 weeks.

The Rev A W Rebsch, Chaplain of Ferozepore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month.

Mr M W Fenton, Asst Commr, 2nd grade, is appointed Sr Secy to the Financial Commrs, vice Mr A H Diack, who reverts to Asst Commr, 2nd grade.

Mr Fenton, Sr Secy to the Financial Commrs, will continue to officiate as Depy Commr of Hoshiarpur until relieved by Mr E B Steedman.

Second Lieut Harry Young Spencer, Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr W N Ludlam, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Amritsar, has obtained privilege leave for 1 month.

Mr D N Turnbull, Dist Supdt of Police, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave for 2 months.

Mr H G Fitz-Gerald, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Jullundur, during the absence on leave of Mr Turnbull or until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

98-92—Crawford, B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Makhanlal Govindram and others—Tyabjee D and J and B and K—(Part heard.)

622-91—Bhaishanker and K for a pauper—Withabai vs Bhansali Nanabhoy Gopaldas—Muljee and R.

53-92—Payne G and —SVussonjee Treoumjee Muljee vs Maneckchond Nagsey—Edgelow and G.

149-92—Bhaishunker and K—C A Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—P R and K. C B and Co and C M and M.

252-92—M N Saklatwala—Ramabai and others vs Pandoorang Condajee and another—Nanu and H.

117-92—Crawford B and Co—J B K Macbeth and another vs The Jadhowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co—P R K.

630-91—Brown and Co—Mathew de Silwa vs Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Abpo.

611-90—Chitnis M and M—Narondas Chatoorbhooj and others vs Thakor Jivraj Soonderdas—Thakoredas, D and C.

511-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs Soonpul Shivram and another—Little, S, F and N.

145-8157-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs Soonpul Shivram and another—Little, S, F and N.

597-91—Janardhen and A—Mahadeo Bhasker Chowbal and others vs Purushram Vithoba—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

After Insolvent Court

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

240-91—T A Bland Gomajee Acbajee vs The Ripon Manufacturing Co.—Nanu and H—(Part heard.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 23rd July, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,31,021	2,96,830	7,967	4,35,818
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles	..	..	..	4,61,539
Decrease				Rs. 25,721.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restoratives." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'de.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered....	36	32	29	31	30	44	30	69
Wednesday, July 27	0	26	0	20	0	25	0	9
Total..	36	58	29	51	30	69	30	78
Total fall to 27th July, 1891	64	31	49	56	49	18	41	83
Total fall to 27th July, 1890	51	87	53	31	54	30	42	51

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I RAILWAY LINES.

(Week ending July 23.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Bandra	39	52	Baroda	8	91
Panjoo.....	28	43	Mehmedabad	10	95
Vaitarni.....	19	97	Ahmedabad	10	69
Palghar	25	57	Viramgaum	15	73
Golwad	27	35	Wudhwan.....	4	32
Daman	29	43	Kharaghora	5	71
Bulsar.....	28	12	Dabhoe	12	81
Navsari	41	28	Savalia	9	91
Surat	30	91	Godhra	10	97
Kim	15	98	Odwara	12	42
Broach	16	11	Dohad	13	42

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st July to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·608	S	5	82·1	77·1	91	2·10	7·03	−4·21
Agra	29·608	S W	6	87·6	77·9	87	0·11	7·87	−4·85
Cawnpore..	29·644	W	3	91·0	78·1	79	...	14·35	
Allahabad..	29·609	E	3	93·4	78·8	95	0·20	18·96	+4·54
Jhansi	29·636	Calm.	2	86·9	78·2	87	0·08	17·33	+2·42
Jacobabad..	29·547	S W	4	89·5	79·2	84	0·25	2·54	−4·44
Karachi....	29·559	W N W	15	85·5	76·8	98	1·67	10·94	+7·98
Ajmere	29·512	S W	8	86·7	75·1	84	0·05	5·33	−4·24
Deesa	29·606	S W	...	83·1	75·6	91	0·29	11·06	+0·17
Rajkot.....	29·612	W S W	19	86·9	75·7	89	0·30	10·20	−7·50
Veraval	29·644	W S W	20	85·0	80·2	83	...	5·50	
Neemuch ..	29·533	S W	16	88·2	72·6	93	0·20	10·63	−2·45
Indore.....	29·476	S S W	5	87·0	68·6	94	0·32	11·37	−4·51
Saugor.....	29·544	W	8	84·8	72·6	91	..	20·86	+1·91
Jubbulpore.	29·567	N W	3	86·9	75·1	86	...	24·67	−3·87
Hoshangabad	29·593	S	5	88·3	73·7	91	0·06	25·21	−0·65
Khandwa..	29·591	W	7	89·2	74·1	84	...	21·56	−2·47
Raipur	29·625	W S W	...	87·0	77·6	84	...	*21·56	−2·49
Nagpur	29·575	W S W	5	90·3	75·9	83	0·05	16·59	−7·41
Amraoti....	29·602	W N W	7	89·8	72·8	74	0·03	17·34	−0·14
Akola.....	29·567	N W	8	90·5	70·7	80	0·13	19·79	+2·35
Surat	29·653	S W	F	88·1	78·1	87	0·11	33·74	+10·44
Malegaon..	29·713	W S W	13	90·9	72·6	74	0·01	7·19	−2·99
Bombay ..	29·721	W	18	85·6	77·2	81	0·08	30·68	−15·39
Poona.....	29·767	W	14	84·5	69·9	82	0·02	17·53	+7·02
Sholapur ..	29·742	W N W	13	94·2	71·5	66	...	9·43	−0·17
Ratnagiri..	29·749	W S W	14	84·9	75·9	95	0·33	63·31	+0·76
Belgaum ..	29·775	W	1	75·3	67·3	92	0·46	23·39	+1·78
Goa	29·804	N W	16	84·1	72·4	90	0·10	29·10	
Karwar	29·791	S W	4	81·2	74·2	90	1·06	61·72	−11·03
Mangalore..	29·855	Calm	2	82·3	71·9	85	2·71	46·63	−22·38
Calicut	29·834	S E	5	78·3	71·7	94	5·51	66·32	+1·99
Cochin	29·903	N E	M	79·2	69·7	91	1·36	36·39	+6·83
Bangalore..	29·536	S S W	10	84·2	65·5	85	0·03	9·35	−0·39
Secunderabad	29·733	W N W	14	92·6	73·4	68	...	10·13	−1·27
Masulipatm..	29·671	N W	10	98·2	81·4	68	0·02	11·98	+1·33
Bellary	29·776	W	13	91·9	73·9	64	...	6·26	+2·83
Cuddapah..	29·751	W	...	98·2	78·9	61	...	12·25	+6·17
Madras	29·744	W	12	94·2	77·1	78	0·40	9·64	+3·61
Coimbatore.	29·845	S	6	87·8	67·3	93	...	3·06	+0·23
Trichinopoly	29·793			98·1	78·3	67	...	3·81	+0·93
Negapatam.	29·763	W S W	5	96·0	75·7	69	...	4·19	+1·13
Colombo ...	29·830	W S W	12	86·0	77·5	74	0·01	7·80	−6·04

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

* Exclusive of the rainfall on the 21st July 1892.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·31 (38·24); E. G. H. = 0·25 (20·61); G. T. H. = 0·20 (29·51); C. P. = 0·08 (30·68).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a moderate local fall at Masulipatam, the barometer has risen everywhere. The rise has been rapid at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Indore, Khandwa, Surat, and Bombay and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are relatively high at Cochin and to the west of Colombo and low in the Indus Valley. Gradients are steep to the south of Lat. 17° while to its north they are either moderate or slight. The barometer reads above the normal in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and Berar and below it in the other districts. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Calicut, Cochin, Delhi and Allahabad, north-westerly at Jubbulpore, Amraoti, Sholapur, Goa, Secunderabad and Masulipatam and south-easterly or westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at some few places. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay, Karwar, Secunderabad and Neemuch, 14 at Bellary and 10 at Sholapur and Amraoti. The maximum temperature variations are irregular and show a rise above normal in several places. The highest maximum was 98° at Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. The night temperature is fairly normal everywhere. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (65°). Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (5·51"), Mangalore (2·71") and Delhi (2·10"), moderately heavy rain at Karachi (1·67"), Goa (1·49"), Cochin (1·36"), and Karwar (1·06" and light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Madras, Masulipatam, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Poona, Malegaon, Akola, Colombo, Hoshangabad, Surat, Amraoti, Nagpur, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Ajmere, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Allahabad and Agra. The depression noticed in yesterday's report over the Bay of Bengal still exists and to-day the isobnormals as well as the isobars indicate that it has moved northwards and is advancing towards the Coast, which it will probably cross to the northwards of Masulipatam. The disturbance appears to be large, and heavy rain and strong squally winds are probably blowing to the east-north-eastwards of Madras in the Bay. The monsoon gradient is moderately steeper than usual on the Malabar Coast, while between Karwar and Bombay it is about average. Conditions are, hence, very favourable for more rain on the Malabar Coast, while to the north of Karwar light to moderate showers only are to be expected. Conditions for rain are, at present, somewhat unfavourable over nearly the whole country, but as the air is damp and the cloud proportion generally high, local showers are not unlikely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The pressure has decreased slowly on the west side of the Bay, and in the east of the North-West and Central Provinces, but has increased elsewhere, the rise being from brisk to rapid in North-West India. The depressions over the western desert and over the Bay are still shown; the latter is better defined than it was yesterday. Winds are cyclonic around the Bay and in North-East India also in North-West India, but also elsewhere the directions are westerly. Force is decreasing in western and central stations, and very light at the head of the Bay. The temperature has fallen in the Punjab and Malabar. Rain has been light and scattered in Bengal, and in a greater part of Madras, generally elsewhere, and moderately heavy in Lower Burma, Malabar and a few places in Northern India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 26th July, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·625
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	458
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	17·37
" year	30·78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 27th July	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

10 p.m. ... 80·1

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 27.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	79·7
4 p.m.	79·4

NOTICES.

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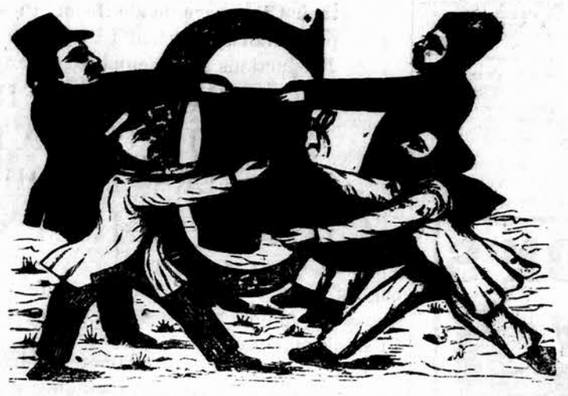

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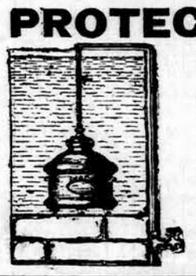

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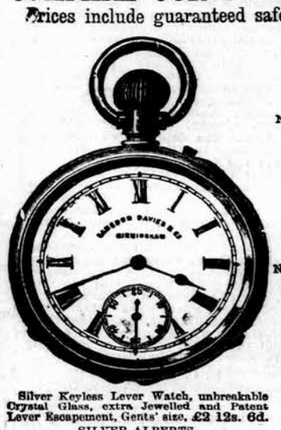

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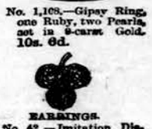

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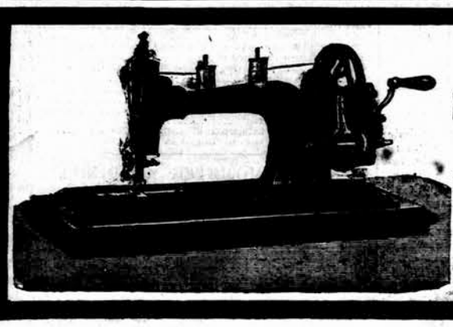

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